The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1914. ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
†Merton Hall			11th April.	
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th ,, ..	11th Apr.l....
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April.....
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April.....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	....	25th May ‡...
City of Calcutta	A&C	7630‡	....	10th June‡
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	20th June
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	24th June	....
City of York	A&C	7811‡	....	24th June. ..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1001	480	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages, and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	Tsingtan.
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 pef cert. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KOLA 1205, Thur. 9th April 9 a.m. †P. D.
LIAASA, 2184, Fri. 3rd April, *0 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 6th April 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 2nd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA", 1205 tons, on Thursday the 9th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH. AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 Thursday 2nd April
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 Friday 3rd April
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 30th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

2nd April, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Bastion Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings nave now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. Ju en9141
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th.June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th.Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th.Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd.Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Vov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ENTIRELY SOLD OUT

We beg to notify that owing to the demand for "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS our stock of No. 5 models has been entirely exhausted. The manufacturers have been unable to ship our cabled orders in time to meet the insistent demand for "ROYALS."

Orders may, however, be registered with us for execution in rotation when fresh stocks arrive,

The following models, however, are still available:—

No. 1. model (Foolscap 11 Inches carriage) Rs. 275
No. 6. ,, (Brief 15 ,, ,,) ,, 350
No. 7. ,, (Policy 19 ,, ,,) ,, 395

THE ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

SOLE AGENTS MARCKS & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY & POONA

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street. } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

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THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,99,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at par cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANN
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

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Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims Paid Over	... ...	1,50,000

Specia Features.
Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.
WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
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SECRETARIES.
23, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the rates stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Orders books applied gratis on application to
THE MANGER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGANI and Mahabaleshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

MUSSOORIE Visitors can travel in comfort from Dehra Dun Ry. Station to Rajpur in a 6 Passenger closed Landaulette Motor Car, or R. T. Landaus to order. Orders booked at Allen's Garage and Livery Stables, Dehra Dun. U.P. 1367

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED SALESMAN and COLLECTORS. Good opportunity for hard-working young men seeking employment. Apply SINGER COMPANY. 2114

WANTED—A copy of "Delhi: Past and Present" by H. C. Fanshawe.—Apply stating price required, to The REGISTRAR, Chief Commissioner's Office, Delhi. 1390

WANTED.—European Saddler and Harness-maker for Calcutta English Trades Firm.—Apply MONTEETH & CO., Calcutta. 1365

SENIOR, CERTIFICATED Lady Teacher requires private pupils at her residence will coach for Cambridge Locals. Apply Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2136

WANTED—A MANAGER to work laundry. One having previous experience of Bombay laundry machinery preferred. Apply to Box No. 372, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2107

WANTED.—An English Nurse for Srinagar and Goolmary for two boys of 5 and 4 years. Must have been educated in Europe.—Apply to Mrs. SYKES, care of D. J. Sykes, Accountant-General, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1360

WANTED for the Ranchi Club, Chota, Nagpur, a good tennis marker; must be able to play well and undertake complete management of six pacca courts.

Apply with reference to HON. SECRETARY, Ranchi Club, Ranchi. 1364

THIRD OFFICER WANTED for The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., steamer "Shwedagon."

Pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem. Apply in person to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 14/16, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 2135

A respectable Parsi Gentleman, well-bred and of good connexions seeks either LODGING or both BOARD & LODGING with a nice Family—Would much prefer separate accommodation. Please apply stating terms, which should be moderate to Box, No. 370, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2106

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN on the Temporary Establishment Pay Rupees 50/- per month. Preference will be given to applicant with experience in Buildings, Bridges and Roads and capable of taking out quantities and preparing Estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned will be received by the undersigned on or before April 15th, 1914.

(Sd) S. C. MOULD,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Poona, 30 March, 1914. 2126

WANTED for Shri Raghunath Vidyalaya, Ratangarh:

1.—PRINCIPAL, being a Graduate and experienced teacher, a follower of Sanatandharma, knowing perfect Hindu and Sanskrit.

2.—A TEACHER, matriculated, with the same qualifications.

3.—A GOVERNESS for a gentleman's private Girls' School Ratangarh, a competent Hindi and Sanskrit teacher.

Pay according to quelifications. Applicants are invited to correspond with the undersigned together with copies of their testimonials.

SAGARMULL MUHALAKA,
Secretary, Shri Raghunath Vidyalaya,
1390 Ratangarh(Bikaner).

WANTED.

WANTED in July a Professor of Philosophy. Good salary and prospects for a well qualified man.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Bareilly College. 1342

WANTED—A POSITION as BANDMASTER by European having Excellent references. Address "Experienced." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2131

ENGINEERS—Second, Third, & Fourth Engineers required to join a steamer immediately. Apply Box No. 363, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2076

CUTTER—Wanted a European Cutter for Rangoon. Single man.—Write stating age, experience, and salary required to "CUTTER"—c/o. Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & CO. LD., Calcutta. 1366

WANTED at once for Mussoorie Branch a young Lady Assistant, must have experience.—Apply stating salary with photo to TREVILLION & CLARK, Drapers, Lucknow. 1362

WANTED TO BUY in lots Thacker & Co., Ld., and Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., SHARES. Apply with price required and number to DALPATRAM N. MEHTA, Ltmda Pole, Khadia, Ahmedabad. 1407

WANTED, for a Native State, a EUROPEAN EDUCATIONIST of Indian experience. Salary Rs. 700 with free house. Kindly address to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2048

WANTED Small FLAT, two or three rooms, with Electric Lights, Fans and Modern Conveniences. Fort or Apollo Bunder. Apply with rent and particulars. Box No., 375, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2130

WANTED PEOPLE to know that Benares Hand-woven Silks for Suits, Dresses, Shirts etc., are BEST for Summer-wear, washing and durable. Please write for samples to Messrs. GIRDHARDAS HARIDAS, Silk Manufacturers by Royal Warrants to H. M. the King, Benares City. 2137

WANTED TURNER. Wages Rs. 45 per month with overtime. Permanent Employment. State age and forward copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines, Ltd., P. O. Hutti, (Deccan). 1403

WANTED three fully trained INDIAN NURSES, unmarried or widows, for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Pay Rs. 25 per month with free board and quarters. Christians preferred. Apply to THE SURGEON, G. T. Hospital, Bombay. 1391

WANTED:—Immediately.—For Insurance Office.—EXPERT TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER.—Salary according to qualifications.—To really good man liberal salary would be paid." Apply to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2125

WANTED for the Ajit S. High School Partapgarh. City Oudh, a teacher strong in History and Geography and well up in games. A graduate, trained if possible will be preferred.—Apply stating terms and previous experience to the SECRETARY. 1368

WANTED, for a Native State, a MUNICIPAL SECRETARY. Salary Rs. 125/- (inclusive of horse allowance) rising to 150/-. Applicants must have experience of municipal work. Please write enclosing copies of certificates which will not be returned to Box No. 357, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2048

WANTED—A full-trained EUROPEAN NURSE is required for the Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, E. I. Ry. Salary Rs. 130—5—140 with furnished quarters, and two months' leave in the year.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah, Hooghly District, Bengal. 1406

WANTED immediately Certificated Assistant Mistress for Primary Department of Christ Church Day School mixed), Simla. Church of England.

Latin and Piano a qualification.

Salary Rs. 105 p.m.

Apply with copy of certificate and testimonials to HEAD MASTER. 1385.

WANTED a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in Shegaon, Berar, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to

(Miss) N. M. Lobo, L. M. & S.,
Medical Officer in charge
Saibai Female Hospital, Shegaon, Berar. 1404

WANTED a qualified and expert B. A. L. T., as HEAD MASTER for the Victoria High School, Dewas State 2, on Rs. 100 P. M., whose second language must be Marathi. Applications should in first instance be made by letter accompanied with copies of testimonials before the 1st of May, 1914, to THE MINISTER, Dewas State 2, Central India. 1402

WANTED as soon as possible—A First Assistant Mistress for the Girls' School. Trained Kindergarten Teacher, with English, qualifications.

Applications to be sent in as soon as possible to—

REV. G. D. BARNE, M.A.,
Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum,
1340 Sanawar

WANTED.—A Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon or a Midwife for two months for a nobleman in Chattisgarh Feudatories, 70 miles from the nearest Railway Station on the B. N. Ry., conveyance provided. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications, with provisions and free lodging. Send applications with copies of testimonials to Dr. E. N. OBADIAH, Medical Officer, Garh Lakhanpore, Sirguja, C. P. 1363

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Bull-terrier pups, sire Peter Lillington winner of 24 cups in the last 18 months. Apply LUGARD, Amraoti. 1338

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C.I. 1388

FOR SALE or TO BE LET—NURVILLA at Matheran near Parsee Gymkhana with four bed rooms, well furnished. Apply to NURBHOY ESMAILJEE, Iron Merchant, Carnac Bunder, No. 250. 2108

FOR SALE a Bargain, Owner going to the hills—A Humberette Cycle Car new last month in splendid running order, most economical, cost Rs. 2,900, with extras price Rs. 1,600 no offers.—Apply RAJ KUMAR ANAND SINGH, Meerut. 1405

OWNER GOING HOME—B Aust. G. SYLVIO, 7 years, I.P.A.C., vetted sound in 1912. Now playing in fast chukkers, has a beautiful mouth, and will be a good pony, Rs. 1,600.—G. O. SIMSON, 34th P.A.V.O. Poona Horse, Secunderabad, Deccan. 1387

FOR SALE.—A complete set of Brass and Reed Band instruments, together with lamps, music stands and a large selection of up-to-date military Band music. The instruments include a brand new pair of side drums.

Apply to the ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1376

FOR SALE, a complete set of Brass and Reed BAND INSTRUMENTS, together with lamps, music stands, and a large selection of up-to-date Military Band Music. The instruments include a brand new pair of Side Drums.

Apply to THE ADJUTANT, 11th Lancers, Delhi. 1401

FOR SALE—Owner Transferred ½ H. P. Oil Engine water cooling, ignition tube, self oiling with water tank, dynamo and Cabal wire. Worth Rs. 200.

Bargain, Rs. 75 only.

Apply to LOCO. FOREMAN, O. R. Ry., Lhaksar. 1299

TRIUMPH Motor Bicycle for sale, 1910 model with Roc two speed gear and free engine.

Practically the whole engine renewed within the last year.

Tyres in good order, spare Whittle belt, Ritch tube, Lucas lamp and Veeder cyclometer.

The above is doing 600 miles per month regularly and is in good order except the gear which wants repairs. Available April 15th if owner's leave approved. Price Rs. 450. Or offers.

Apply DISTRICT ENGINEER, Lucknow. 1376

A "Trilby Car," four-seated, by Windover, Long Acre, London, suitable for cob or horse 15-3; very smart and easy running, cost landed, Rs. 1,200. Price Rs. 550.

A set of black English Harness, silver mounted, in very good condition, suitable for horse 15-1. Price Rs. 45.

A pair of handsome young Bloodhounds "Nero" and "Neva"; dog and bitch, prize winners at dog shows, 14 months old. Pedigree on application. Price Rs. 500 the pair.

Apply to DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, I. G. Police, Lucknow. 1377

TO BE LET.

A PARSEE GENTLEMAN is willing to share house rent in return for boarding. Apply to Box No. 374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2128

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM 26' X 27' available with Board in Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder fitted with E. lights and fans, bath and Lavatory attached, Verandah facing harbour, Suits two Chums, private family. Apply Box No. 376, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2133

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds, Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO BE LET—The second floor of WELLINGTON HOUSE Apollo Bunder. Four Bed-rooms and four Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining-room. Very wide tiled verandahs. Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2101

TO BE LET—From 1st May the ground floor of "GORDON HOUSE," Apollo Bunder with Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 170. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2101

TO BE LET—A small Office in Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SONS,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2101

NOTICES.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

THE last date of ENTRY for the June THEORY EXAMINATION is April 9th, 1914.

EDGAR FAULKNER, MUS. D.
2105 Local Secretary.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of above Association, will be held at 6-15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1914, at the office of the Association, Basteori Road, Fort, to adopt the Annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

ALEX R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.
31st March, 1914. 2110

MARSLAND, PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that as per resolution passed at the Board Meeting of the above Company, held on the 31st March, 1914, an AD-INTERIM DIVIDED at the rate of 7 p. c. per annum will be paid on the Preference shares after the 5th April, 1914, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m., at the Registered office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on that date.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
2132 Agents.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 62nd (ad-interim) DIVIDED at the rate of Government Rs. 40 (forty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1913, has been declared and will be paid, to those shareholders, whose names stood in the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1914, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Building, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on and after the 16th April, 1914, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th April, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
By EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 31st March 1914. 2111

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—

Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
Managing Agent.
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 31st March 1914, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Capt. J. C. Richards will attend every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
181 "Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

A DOWN WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN will run from Bombay, Victoria Terminus to Lonavla on Friday, the 3rd April, and an Up Express train from Lonavla to Bombay on Monday, the 6th April, 1914.

On account of Easter holidays, the Down Week-End Express train, will run from Bombay, Victoria Terminus to Lonavla, on Thursday, the 9th April, and the Up Express train from Lonavla to Bombay, Victoria Terminus, on Tuesday, the 14th April, 1914.

Subsequently and until further notice, the Down Week-End, Express train will run from Bombay, to Lonavla, every Saturday, and the Up Week-End Express, will run from Lonavla to Bombay, every Monday, unless otherwise notified.

DOWN TRAIN.

Bombay.	D. 14–20		
Neral.	A. 15–48	to Matheran	16–25.
	D. 15–52	From do.	15–17
Khandala.	A. 17– 8		
	D. 17–12		
Lonavla.	A. 17–20		

UP TRAIN.

Lonavla.	D. 7–45		
Khandala.	A. 7–53		
	D. 7–58		
Neral.	A. 9– 4	to Matheran	10–15
	D. 9–14	From do.	8–57
Bombay.	A. 10–45		

The Up train, from Matheran to Neral, on Tuesday, the 14th April, 1914, will run to the Monday Timings, leaving Matheran at 7-25 and arriving Neral at 8-57 to connect with the UP Lonavla Express train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th March 1914. 262

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for constructi STEEL GIRDER BRIDGE of 10 s 50 feet each over the Kunderu River near kuntla, Kurnool District, Estimate an Rs. 1,62,100 of which work to be done by Tenderer will be for about Rs. 55,000. work to be supplied departmentally. C of sanctioned plans, estimates, specificati and data will be available for inspection in office of the Undersigned during work hours. The Tender must bind himself complete the masonry portion of the w before the 15th May, 1915, or somewhere ab that date to be agreed upon. Tenders must submitted before the 20th April, 1914, in sea covers and superscribed "Tender for constru ing Girder Bridge over Kunderu River" an should be addressed to the President. District Board, Kurnool. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit amount of Rs. 200 without which the Tender will not be taken into consideration. The accepted Tenderer must furnish a security deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned to him after satisfactory completion of the contract. A further ten percent deduction will be made on all part bills and this deduction will be paid to the Contractor when his accounts are finally settled.

T. K. T. VIRARAGHAVACHARIAR,
District Board Engineer.
Kurnool, dated 28th March, 1914. 1400

SANDALWOOD.

UNDERSIGNED calls for TENDERS for the following SANDALWOOD stored at Kumta, North Kanara:—

		Khds.	Mds.	lbs.	ozs.
I.	Chinabad ...	10	4	4	2
II.	Panjam ...	7	11	8	12
III.	Goshala ...	1	3	17	12
IV.	Bagar ...	6	...	12	8
V.	Gupokal ...	9	6	15	4
	Roots ...	7	16	26	8
	Sapwood chips ...	9	...	17	4
	Hartwood „ ...	1	1	12	...
	Saw dust ...	...	3	14	4
	Total ...	52	8	16	—

2 Tenders be sent by registered post quoting rates per khandi of 560 lbs. (standard weight) for each separate class so as to reach Undersigned at Siddapur, North Kanara, on the 15th April, 1914.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Sandalwood" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes or with a chalan.

4. Wood to be weighed over to the purchaser and removed by him before the end of April, 1914; if not, ground rent, Rs. 10, should be paid by him for each month.

G. S. BUTTERWORTH,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara S. D.
Camp Kumta, 25th March, 1914.

LARGE SALE OF SAL TIMBER AND FIRE WOOD.

ABOUT 65,000 sal trees, fit for sawing into Railway sleepers, etc., are being marked for felling this year and will be put up to auction in suitable lots about the end of June 1914.

The felling and export from the forests will be done by the purchasers and must be completed by June 1915.

The names of the forests and the approximate quantities to be sold from each of them are as follows:—

(1). Ramgarh Forest (5½ miles by pucca road from Goarakhpur Railway Station, B. N. W. Ry.) 7,000 sal trees fit for sawing and a quantity of sal ballis and firewood.

(2). South Banki Forest (14 miles by District road from Captainganj station B. N. W. Ry. and 14 miles by District road from Campierganj Station B. N. W. Ry.) 4,500 sal trees fit for sawing and a quantity of sal ballis and firewood.

(3). Dudhai Forest (14 miles by District road from Pharenda Station B. N. W. Ry.) 17,000 trees fit for sawing.

(4.) East Lahera Forest (12 miles by road from Bridganganj station B. N. W. Ry.) 7,000 trees fit for sawing.

(5.) Sonari Forest (15 to 18 miles by road from Siswa Bazar Station B. N. W. Ry.) about 30,000 trees fit for sawing.

Note.—The trees are of all sizes from poles to 6 feet in girth and over; their exact measurements will be shown in the sale lists. They are now being marked for sale and may be seen by intending purchasers at any time.

For further particulars apply to

The DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
1372 Gorakhpur, B. N. W. Ry.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENST, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, MILLS GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES. SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT OF A WELL-KNOWN IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., the owners, who are closing their Foundry Department sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at Khetwady 1st Lane for removal all the Machinery, Plant, Tools and Appliances of the above Foundry with unique collection of Patterns, etc., etc., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1914, and on the following days. The sale will commence at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), each day till all lots are sold.

The Machinery consists of lathes of different sizes by well-known Makers, boring, shaping, Planing machines, thread screwing machines, wheel cutting machines, punching machines, drilling machines, steam hammers, horizontal high pressure engines, besides tools and appliances of mechanic shop, foundry, boiler shop and smithy.

Each machine tool will be sold separate and plant in lots to suit purchasers.

Private offers will be received and considered by the Owners or the Undersigned before the day of sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the Undersigned.

The machinery is open for inspection of the intending buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1914.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Mr. GEORGE RO INS

PRESENTS

THE EXCELSIOR PIERROTS

Preceded by an interesting programme of films.

At 6-30 p.m.

PICTURES AND VARIETY.

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PICTURES AND THE

EXCELSIOR PIERROTS.

To-night at 9-45 p. m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

The film showing

The opening of the ALEXANDRA DOCK

Will be Exhibited.

On Saturday, April 4th.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF

QUEEN VICTORIA.

From 1837 to 1854.

In four Periods. A magnificent British Production.

LA SCALA

Last Night at the Old Gaiety

AND

Last Night of Present "Bill."

BOOBIE. THE ALMOST HUMAN DOB. | **DEMARLO** — AND LADY — THE HUMAN FROGS.

LA BELLE TAMARA

CHICK MORRIS

And our Full Picture Programme.

TOMORROW

AND ON WARD

LA SCALA

Performances take Place at Edwardes Theatre (late Alcazar)

KALBADEVI.

SEE SPECIAL ADVTS SPECIAL HANDBILLS **etc** **Of our Grand Programme.**

AFTER THE 'TITANIC"

"THE WRECK"

Another Olympia's Exclusive Right Film.

3,000 Feet long.

"VITAGRAPH" COMPANY'S

. Great enterprise!

The Mos Terribl Railway Accident

The Disastrous Smashing of Passenger Train At a cost at £ 10,000.

The Most Heart-rending and Distressing Railway Collision EVER WITNESSED.

Saturday and Sunday, Matinee,

5-15 to 6-45 and every night. 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

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Sandhurst Road

Telephone 1266.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headche gone in a few minutes.

INDIA CINEMA.

-NIGHT! **Tel. No. 1271**

al Vitagraph Feature.

E CALL. **IN TWO PARTS.**

l Life, showing how a friend's traechery way to his own destruction. A story to finish.

AMME ALSO CONTAINS:—

.. (*News from all quarters*)

.. .. .. (*Coloured Drama*)

.. .. (*A touching episode from American History*)

RETARIES .. (*Brilliant Comedy*)

ows of 1½ Hours.

8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.

s for Sale or Hire.

BOMBAY'S RED LETTER DAY

FRIDAY, APRIL 3rd,

AT

LA SCALA

EDWARDES THEATRE (LATE ALCAZAR)

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 TWO PERFORMANCES TWICE NIGHTLY 10

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

BANDMANN'S EASTERN VARIETY CIRCUIT

AND WITH HARRY RICKARD'S TIVOLI THEATRE Co., Ltd., AUSTRALIA

Commencing To-morrow FRIDAY, APRIL 3rd

With the following "Star" Attractions "THE" ATTRACTION OF THE YEAR.

REYNOLDS

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The Whirlwind Whirlers---Champion Skaters of the World.

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ALBERTO MARINI

THE GREAT TENOR

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AMERICA'S CHAMPION CORNETTISTS IN STIRRING MUSICAL SPECIALITY.

Our Pictures. **The Latest "STAR" Releases from London**

AND INCLUDES A DRAMA. Comics,

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The Management beg respectfully to thank their numerous patrons for appreciation and liberal patronage in the past and beg to point out to them that this PROGRAMME represents the most Expensive Weekly Salary List that has ever been before attempted in the East.

The above mentioned turns represent an aggregate Salary List of Rs. 5,000 per week.

PRICES: **FOR MATINEE 6-30.** **Box Rs. 10, Stalls Rs. 2, As. 4. Children half Price to Stalls and Circle only. Military Half Price to 2nd & 3rd class.**

PRICES: **For 10 O'CLOCK PERFORMANCE Boxes Rs. 15, Orchestra Stalls Rs. 3, & 2, Back Stalls Re. 1, Dress Circle Rs. 2, Back Circle As. 8 Gallery As. 4.**

PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & CO.,

TIRED.

WORN OUT. AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

In Neurasthenia and the Impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored. These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Re. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-3; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMIC COMPANY, DEPT. B. M., 155, Jumma MusjidMarke

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SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.

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Yearly .. .. Rs. 20.

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Yearly .. .. Rs. 30.

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HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

DEPOT OF MUSICAL RELIGIOUS GOODS.

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Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

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FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the sea, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st April was 30-0-5 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st March 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to deg. Fair ..Inches.	29.812
Temperature of Air .. .. ..degrees	81.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. „	76.2
Dew Point .. .. „	74.3
Relative humidity of Air .. .. „	0.800
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.2
Maximum temperature of Air .. ..degrees	87.4
Minimum do do .. .. „	75.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW.
Movement of Wind do	miles 114

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of Water is at Princes Dock sill.

1914.		High Water.				Depth sill.	
Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time.				ft.	in.
	April	h.		m.			
Wed.	1	m	1	41		25	11
Thurs.	2		2	43a		26	1
Fri.	3	m	2	9		25	3
		m	3	40a		25	5
Sat.	4	m	0	4a		27	5
			6	27		27	6
Sun.	5	m	3	45		23	9
		m	5	57a		24	9
Mon.	6	m	5	30		23	5
		m	7	28a		25	3
Tues.	7	m	11	32a		27	3
		m	8	41		25	3
		m	9	21a		27	2

1914		Low Water.				Depth on sill.	
Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time.				ft.	in.
	April.	h		m			
Wed.	1	m	7	44		16	7
		m	8	4a		20	6
Thurs.	2	m	8	17		17	2
		m	8	42a		21	4
Fri.	3	m	5	43		16	4
		m	5	49a		17	8
Sat.	4	m	5	6		16	0
			10	14a		18	6
Sun.	5	m	0	53		21	10
			0	6a		18	9
Mon.	6	m	6	52		16	0
		m	7	7a		18	11
Tues.	7	m	2	51		19	2
			2	40a		17	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
1. (Wed.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
2. (hur.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
3. (Fri.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 54m.
4. (Sat.)	6h. 31m.	6h. 53m.
5 (Sun.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m.
6. (Mon.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 53m.
7. (Tues.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.

PHASES OF MOON.—

New Moon.	March. 26d.	11h. 39. m	P.M.
First Quarter.	April. 4d.	1h. 11. 5m.	A.M.
Full Moon	do. 10d.	6h. 58. m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	do. 17d.	1h. 32.2m.	P.M.

BRITAIN'S BEST

mall Car

10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO

BOSCH MAGNETO

DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4,850 SOLE GENTS HILL SAWYER & Co.

BOMBAY.
DELHI.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April, 1.

Thunderstorms occurred in the Peninsula and Lower Bengal, but no rainfall of more than a quarter inch is reported.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about 150 miles away, was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 5-37 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in excess at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division but lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is in defect at Hoshangabad and Akola and in excess at Jubbulpore, Raipur and Chanda. Maximum temperature is in defect in the three last mentioned stations; minimum temperature is also below normal at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0.24" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Some thunderstorms have occurred in the eastern and south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces and in Hyderabad but the only station reporting precipitation of importance is Nizamabad.

Some thunderstorms may again occur in the south-east Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)	.. 84.1	73.9	56	..	10.74	0.28
Jask	.. 89.4	72.7	79	..	4.54	0.53
Muskat	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (31st)	.. 98.8	74.5	55	..	?	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 98.0	71.6	33	..	1.50	—0.01
Rawalpindi	.. 86.5	54.0	50	..	10.60	2.31
Lahore	.. 95.4	58.9	51	..	3.51	0.23
Sirsa	.. 96.7	60.0	48	..	1.60	—0.09
Ambala	.. 94.7	63.1	40	..	2.23	—3.18
Delhi	.. 96.0	68.6	28	..	0.74	—2.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 100.6	69.9	48	..	0.32	—1.25
Mainpuri	.. 101.3	65.1	31	..	1.52	—0.59
Jhansi	.. 101.2	72.0	25	..	0.01	—0.87
Cawnpore	.. 101.0	71.7	38	..	1.25	—0.78
Allahabad	.. 103.0	71.5	41	..	1.67	—0.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	.. 103.5	66.8	41	..	2.31	1.22
Karachi	.. 83.0	73.7	78	..	2.11	0.68
Ajmer	.. 98.7	68.4	44	..	2.73	1.44
Jaipore	.. 100.4	60.9	23	..	0.86	—0.58
Kotah	.. 101.8	77.6	18	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 90.0	68.1	66	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	.. 83.4	74.2	88	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	.. 79.9	71.1	85	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	.. 99.9	63.4	77	..	0.08	—0.42
Bhavnagar	.. 97.0	69.6	62	..	0.04	—0.52
Surat	.. 94.9	72.4	78	..	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad	.. 101.9	67.6	62	..	0.09	—0.30
Dessa	.. 103.2	67.1	56	..	0.16	—0.35
Neemuch	.. 99.0	73.8	27	..	0.14	—0.66
Indore	.. 97.1	71.1	42	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 95.9	66.9	58	..	6.65	4.06
Saugor	.. 95.8	69.9	24	..	2.16	—0.10
Hoshangabad	.. 100.7	68.6	24	..	0.72	—0.77
Khandwa	.. 100.5	73.4	19	..	0.30	—0.87
Akola	.. 102.2	74.3	17	..	1.05	—0.99
Amraoti	.. 100.6	72.3	37	..	1.79	—0.26
Nagpur	.. 100.8	69.8	43	..	2.28	—0.24
Chanda	.. 96.1	69.8	68	..	1.63	—1.18
Raipur	.. 91.7	67.6	68	0.08	2.50	0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 87.4	74.1	83	..	0.08	—0.51
Ratnagiri	.. 86.5	72.7	78	..	..	—0.74
Mormugao	.. 88.0	76.1	74	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	.. 86.4	74.0	86	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 98.4	67.1	23	..	0.08	—0.80
Ahmednagar	.. 96.4	65.8	26	..	0.16	—1.31
Poona	.. 97.8	64.5	56	..	0.04	—1.14
Sholapur	.. 102.5	75.6	23	..	0.01	—1.70
Bijapur	.. 100.2	76.6	45	..	0.24	—1.33
Belgaum	.. 95.3	63.6	40	..	0.82	—2.48
Aurangabad	.. 97.1	72.3	17	..	0.01	—1.45
Nizamabad (Indur).	101.0	72.5	52	0.24	0.38	—1.47
Hyderabad	.. 100.0	74.9	76	..	0.12	—2.07
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	.. 90.5	77.5	69	..	0.03	—2.55
Calicut	.. 89.0	78.1	79	..	4.67	—2.33
Cochin	.. 92.2	78.7	71	..	5.16	—6.26
Colombo	.. 88.5	73.5	93	..	32.63	4.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	.. 92.3	78.0	82	..	0.03	—6.88
Bellary	.. 104.8	78.3	46	..	0.09	—2.38
Cuddapah	.. 104.9	81.5	73	..	3.00	—1.85
Madras	.. 91.2	76.5	79	..	28.73	8.28
Bangalore	.. 95.9	70.5	75	..	0.34	—3.90
Coimbatore	.. 98.5	72.8	83	..	4.87	—0.90
Trichinopoly	.. 99.3	77.6	65	..	10.44	1.15
Negapatam	.. 88.3	78.8	71	..	55.41	23.89

An interesting invention by two Calcutta men is obtaining some attention at present. This is the automatic counter which has been invented and constructed by Mr. L. Rayneau, of the Customs Service, and his son Mr. E. Rayneau. The counter has been tried at the salt gollahs at Sulkea and has given satisfaction, and it has won the approbation of Mr. J. Stevens, the former Collector in Calcutta, for its excellence. It can be fitted to either a turnsile or a wicket-door and would be of use in checking the number of persons passing a given point.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 1st.			
S.S. Itria	Walsh		Akyab Mar. 21
S.S. Aviemoor	Koefod		Calcutta Mar. 18
S.S. Lhasa	Manley		Karachi Mar. 30
Target Launch	General	Brackenbur,	Etcholfield Karachi Mar. 29

DEPARTURES.

April 1st.		
S.S. Clan Grahm	Becket	Dunkirk
S.S. Himalaya	Evans	London
S.S. Massasoit	Henderson	Karachi
S.S. Marienbad	Bednarz	Trieste etc.
S.S. Vorwaerts	Ollmeck	do.
S.S. Denewell	Mathews	Antwerp etc.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Dumra	Anderson	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Barala	Holysall	Persian Gulf via Karachi.
S.S. Sardar	Week	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday!

Steamer	*Nippon	for China
„	Itaura	for Calcutta
„	Ranenfels	for Hanburg etc.
„	Mansuri	for Jeddah

*To Arrive.

S. S. Itria:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itria, 3,420 tons, Captain T. Walsh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, which port she had left on March 21, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain I. H. Koefod, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 18, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Grahm:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Grahm, 3,288 tons, Captain R. G. Becket, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Himalaya:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, 3,705 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Massasoit:—The steamer Massasoit, 2,928 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain M. Week, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain T. Anderson, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barala, steamer Barala, Holysall, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

The Italian Embassy arrived Plymouth on the 31st ultimo.

The B. I. S. S. Nevasa left Port Said on the 31st ultimo.

April 1st. 1914.

DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Age
	A. King George	Burnett	D. N. & Sons
	B Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
	C. & R. Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & O
	E. Lasna	Dursness	D N. & Sons
	K. Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
	M. St Leonards	Cofferata	J. F. & Co
	M. Kompodora	Muhlianer	A. S. & Co
	N. Ormidale	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
	O. Umvolosi	Miller	W. & A. G. & sn
	P. Sardar	Weeks	P. S. N. & Co
	P. Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & C

V. DOCK.

1.	Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
2.	Trantenfels	Metz	T. M. & Co
4	Vasilefs Constanions	Condylis	D. & SCo
5.	Atlantica	Sprenger	W. & A. G. & Co
6.	Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
7.	Clan Macnab	Green	J. F. & Co
8.	Ambra	Antic	A. L. S. N. & Co
10 & 11.	K assaye	Coldwell	P. & O S N. Co
12&13	Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
14	Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1.	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4.	Sangola	Milne	M. M. & Co
5.	Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co
6	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M.W.D.D.

Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Arlington	Court	M. Rooks T. M & Co
Aviemoor	Koefod	
Belle of England	Kelsey	A. Y. & Co
Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Baron Cawdor	Cuskie	T. M. & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co.
Barenfels	Engelage	W. & A. G. & Co
Brezilliana	Snowdon	W. & A. G. Co.
Barala	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Bombay Maru	Komstsubara	N. Y. K.
Cairntoor	Purvis	W. & A. G. & Co
Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K
Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K
Exford	Donaran	C. Muncherji & Sons
Graf Sereayi	Bela	Jubas
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habsburg	Huber	A. S. L. N. & Co
Inverness	Veners	A. Y. & Co.
Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Imani	Lyon	K. N. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Kilchatton	Macmillan	T. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Merton Hall	Meria	K. N. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ranenfels	Kinkens	W. & A. G & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P & O S Aco
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. G. & Co
Tenyabi	Kass A. M.	Ieewaul & Co
Turnwell	Flumby	K. N. & Co
Tullochmoor	Williams	W. & A. G Co
Urlana	Downing	M. M. & Co

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 31st.

Consols 2½ %	76 1.16plus½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25.17½puls¼
Rentes 3 %	86—¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.44plus½
Bar Silver Spot	26½unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26¼unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady with small buyers.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89plus½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	1½—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	1⅞—1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅜unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	2¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2—¼
„ 7 day market loans	2½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	4,000
„ „ to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York May	12.42—4
Futures at New York July	12.11unchgd.

Advanced on foreign buying and declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.50—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 1.16plus 1.16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.68—5
Futures at New Orleans July	12.56—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86¾plus⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	58 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31st.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian	50
„ Imports	24,000

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 Bales.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—good business done-steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures New Crop barely steady, old firm.

Tone of Manchester Market more business doing.

Mid. Americans		7.21plus 3d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.00unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	May	12.52plus 6
	July	12.18 „ 7
New York Official noon call	May	12.53 „ 7
	July	12.18 „ 7
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	12.75 „ 2
	July	12.61 „ 2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.A.	6.84 plus 2
A.M.	6.77 „ 4
M.J.	6.76 „ 5
J.J.	6.69 „ 4
J.A.	6.65 „ 4
A.S.	6.52 „ 3
S.O.	6.33unchgd.
O.N.	6.24 „
N.D.	6.18 „
D.J.	6.16—1

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, March 31st

Grey Shirtings by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading.	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.7¼
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12.7½
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅛
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11⅛
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5 23.32
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months	March-April
Water Twist American 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅝
„ „ „ 50's	12⅝
„ „ „ 60's	14¾
„ „ Egyptian 40's	15¾
„ „ „ 50's	16¼
„ „ „ 60's	17¼

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings good biz at steady rates.

Tone "Cloths" steady prices firm.

Weft American 54's	11¼
Weft Egyptian 80's	16⅞
Tone "Yarns"	Market steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	11¾
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9 13.16
„ 32's B.	10⅜
„ 36's W.T.C.	10 1.16
„ 36's B.	10⅝
„ 42's	11⅞
„ American 60's	14¾
„ Egyptian 60's	16¼
„ „ 80's	20¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, March 31st.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers unchanged	37¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. dull.	
South American Roxario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers quiet unchanged	34½
South Australian April; Buyers	35¾—¼
Victorian April; Buyers	35¾—½
New South Wales April; Buyers	35¾—¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers	55—½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April-May; Dunkirk sellers easier	50½—½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers easier	53—¼
Linseed Calcutta March-April; London, Buyers easier	50.3—6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg sellers easier	46¼—¼
Bombay Cottonseed April-May; Hull sellers easier	£6-1-0—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63½plus ¾
Copper Braziers	£79½plus ½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals:—Ventmoor.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August; very quiet in buyers favor	12.6—¾d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal April; very little offering unchanged	12.3
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.2¼—¾d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; (New months)	9.5¼
Very quiet.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August; quiet unchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April; value unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April; value quiet unchanged	11.2¼
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	11.9¾—¾d
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value firm moderate business	11.11¼—¾d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April; sellers quiet unchanged	3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 1st April 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues quiet but steady with little business passing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1 4 to 1 4-32	
D D. mail	1 4 1-32	
T T. forward, to May.	1 3 31-32	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1 4 3-32	
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 5.32	
„ „ forward, June.	1 4 1-8	
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1 4 1-4	
Francs 3 m-s reads	170¼	
Marks „ „	138½	
60 days Hongkong	149	
„ „ Shanghai.	190¾	
„ „ Japan	149	

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remained unchanged at 26¼ both for ready and for delivery in two months. The Local Market opened steadier and has improved slightly during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar gold is steadier.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	1	3
Australian bar gold	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	14	0
1st Settlement	77	14	0
2nd Settlement	77	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 30th March 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	61	70,354
B. B. & C. I. Railway	47	56,160

Grey Shirting 41-42-in. 38 yards. 16 by 15 8-7

„ „ „ 44-in 38-38½ „ 9lbs. 9

White Shirtings 40-41-in 40 yards, 18 square 9 7½

„ Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21 6 6

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market displayed a weak tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7 gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-5-6 (buyers) for the 30th April delivery. A moderate amount of business was done during the course of the day.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market preserved a steady tone with a fair amount of business passing.

Davids closed at Rs. 495 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 455.

New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 215.

Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 755.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,475.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,850 and Colabas were quoted at Rs. 1,430 x.d.

Standards advanced to Rs. 1,092-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 230.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 897½.

Bank of India shares stood at Rs. 63.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 75½ and Deferred at Rs. 139.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.—(Liverpool):—"Broader

[redacted]

by

ute

urt,

ing,

bution of
Compound,

haji Nari-

pera House, 9-30 p.m.
ph, Excelsior Theatre,

ty Theatre, Vaudeville
nd 10 p.m.
matograph, Charni Road,
and 10 to 11.
graph, Charni Road, 6-30 to
10-30 to 12.
tograph, Sandhurst Road
o 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

y Tournament, First Round,

ICE TO JURYMEN'

f the Common Jury are re-
tend at the High Court on
d April 1914, at 10-30 o'clock

of the Special Jury need not
iday but they are required to
nday morning, the 6th April,
o'clock.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Orders by Major J. W. Hawes
V. D. Commanding.

April 1.

l Equipments. Will members who
session of Caps Drill, books or
s kindly return the same to the
arly as possible.
Class. A signalling Class will
early in April, the class will be
in Semaphore; Small (Morse)
ey & Lamps. Members of Nos.
E. Companies desirous of joining
should send their names in to
as early as possible.
Equipment. All members who
ted their class firing and Mus-
petitions should return their
quipment to Headquarters at

9 and 10 of the Annual Rifle
be fired on Sunday the 5th
pid and Snap shooting). Trans

C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
ant. Bombay Volunteer Artillery

LWAY TIME TABLE.

wing are the hours of arrival and
f the principal Mails and Express
d from Victoria Terminus daily.
ime is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
ail	12-35	17-3
Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
The force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers the band of the 2nd Q.V.O., Rajput L. Infantry will play this evening the following programme of Music at the Princess Mary Gymkhana under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.

March ..... To the Front ..... Hume.
Overture ..... Sunlight and Shade ..... Parker.
Valse ..... Passing of Salome ..... Joyce.
Selection ..... The Arcadian ..... Monekton.
Serenade ..... Cornet Solo ..... Schubert.
Tango Dance ..... The Argentine ..... Rubens.
Selection ..... Ivianthe ..... Sullivan.
Two Step ..... Wedding Glide ..... Hirsch.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of patients attending the free dispensary conducted by the Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association during the month of March, was 4,388.

SPENCER CRICKET CUP.

There will be an evening entertainment on the occasion of the presentation of the Shapoor Spencer Cricket Challenge Cup to the winners, the Baronet Cricket Club, on Saturday at 6-30 p.m. at the rooms of the Elphinstone Cricket Club. Mr. H.A. Wadya will preside.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning at about 4-30 in a 'jetha' on the Arthur Bunder, Bombay. The 'jetha,' which be longed to Messrs. Dalaporta and Patel, contained about 450 bales. The fire was quickly put out, the damage being estimated at about Rs. 3,000. The 'jetha' was insured with the South British and the Yorkshire. The origin of the fire is not known.

PLATFORM AT BHANDUP STATION.

An application, signed by over five hundred persons, has been forwarded to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway, requesting that the platform at Bhandup station may be raised to the level of the top or first foot board of the railway carriages. It is stated that the authorities recently decided upon removing these platforms altogether. Though these are at present in a dilapidated condition, they have existed for over fifty years, and have been of much convenience to the large numbers of men bent on shikar or a view of the Vehar and Tulsi lakes which are close by. If the platforms are raised to the ground, the signatories fear that accidents and serious inconvenience will ensue.

THE NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The above school removed from its old place in Kelewadi to Kashibaug, C.P. Thank, Girgaon Back-road, on the 27th instant. This was through the generosity of Sheth Dwarkadas Jaikisondas the owner of the building This building was used for dinner parties only; but the young landlord fully recognising his responsibility for helping the public gave this building as an educational institution so that it should secure a nice place at almost a nominal rent. A meeting was held of the boys and masters in the evening. After the singing of a few songs and the delivery of speeches by Messrs. Vatwardhan, Dongre, Sheik and Marathe, the meeting was brought to a close Mr. T.A. Kulkarni, the head-master thanking the landlord for his benevolence.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, there were recorded in Bombay City, 28 attacks and 24 deaths from plague, 10 attacks and 4 deaths from small-pox and 1 attack and 1 death from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 129, as compared with 128 on the corresponding day of 1913, and 132 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following localities in the city:—Mahim 5, Worli 5, Mandvi 3, Umarkhandi 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Sion 1, Parel 1, Shewri 1, Byculla 1, Tardeo 1, Tarwadi 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Khetwadi 1, Khara Talao 1, Forth (Northern) 1, Middle and Lower Colaba 1. Out of a total of 1,900 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, 93 were found to be plague inflected. Of these the largest number (19) were found in Mandvi, while Market sent 8, Dongri 7, Tardeo 6, Umarkhandi 6, and Khetwadi 6.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THREE FULL PASSENGER SHIPS LEFT YESTERDAY.

The Homeward passenger season is now in full swing, and every ship that leaves Bombay for Europe about this time carries a full complement of passengers. Yesterday three ships left port, two for Trieste and Venice, and the third for London. The first two were Austrian Lloyd ships, and they left in the morning, the Marienbad taking close upon 200 passengers and the Vorwarts 47. The P. & O. Intermediate steamer Himalaya, which left in the afternoon, was also filled with happy leave-takers off for a holiday at Home. She carried 228 adult passengers and 44 children.

Amongst the passengers by the Marienbad were Col. Sir Swinton Jacob and Lady Jacob. Sir Swinton Jacob was Chief Engineer in Jaipur State, Rajputana, for many years, and came out in the cold weather on the invitation of the Government of India in connection with the planning of the new Delhi. Sir E. Maclagen and Lady Maclagen also travelled in this steamer.

A MILLIONAIRE WITH A MISSION

DEATH OF SOCIETY LEADER WHO DENOUNCED SOCIETY.

Mr. Frederick Townsend Martin, one of the most prominent of the four hundred millionaires of New York, died in London on Mar. 8. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Martin, who was the brother of Mr. Bradley Martin and the uncle of the Countless of Craven, was a millionaire with a mission. A society leader who had met most of the European monarches, his ambition was to abolish crime, solve the problem of poverty, and banish misery says the "Daily News."

THE IDLE RICH.

"I am tired of puzzling my brains to devise means of entertaining the idle rich," he said on one occasion, "and I shall count myself supremely happy to be known as the poor man's friend."

The Whitechapel district of London, the Bowery, New York, and the slums of Chicago, he chose as his field of work. Every summer he came to London, and from his West End, hotel made daily visits to the haunts of London's poor, his cab on more than one occasion being mobbed while he was redeeming some poor woman's furniture at the pawnshop.

Although a leader of society, he was responsible for some slashing criticisms of the circle in which he moved. His book, "The Passing of the Idle Rich," was a merciless attack on his own class. In it he told of a rich American who owned a pet monkey which was waited upon by twelve servants. It had its own velvet clothes, dinning-table, and solid ivory bed; it ate its meals off solid silver plates; and cost its mistress 10,000 to 15,000 dollars a year.

ROOM FULL OF SOVEREIGNS.

Another story was of a London Society woman who told him she dreamed of gold, "I want to have a room at the top of my house filled with golden sovereigns," she said. "I would like to go into that room night after night, when everyone else is asleep, and bury myself in yellow sovereigns up to the neck and play with them, toss them about, to hear the jingling music of the thing I love the best."

Mr. Martin's money was derived from a Wall Street banking business.

The Rev. A. J. Fraser, son of Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, is visiting Calcutta at the beginning of April.

Mr. Allan Greenwell, F.G.S., for some years past Editor of the "Colliery Guardian," has recently joined the staff of "The Times" in connexion with the Engineering Supplement.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The "Beharee" understands that Mr. Lockhart, Private Secretary to the Maharaja Kumar of Hathwa, was brutally assaulted the other day. The Superintendent of Police is investigating.

On the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Marks, seconded by Sir J. G. Scott, Mr. Hari Krishna Pillay, merchant and stevendore of Rangoon, has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

The Hon. Mr. W. McSweet stated in reply to a question in the Legislative Council of Assam, that negotiations are in progress for the construction of a railway from Chapramugh through Nowgong to Silghat and the Railway Board had sanctioned a detailed survey for the line which is being carried out by Messrs. Martin and Co., the well-known firm of Calcutta engineers. The Railway Board had also ordered the preparation of an alternative estimate for a mere-gauge line but this is only one of several matters that are under investigation. When the enquiries have been completed the case is to be resubmitted for the orders of the Railway Board.

There is at present in Colombo Captain Potiechine, an officer in the Czar's bodyguard, and who is on a pleasure visit to the Island. He is attached to the bodyguard at Warsaw, being a captain of the second grade, while in the Russian Army he is a first grade captain. He takes a great interest in Eastern religions, and about three months ago he visited India and toured all the principal towns and cities visiting the various shrines and monasteries. He says that life in a Hindu monastery is much the same as in a Russian monastery. He has just returned from a visit to Anuradhapura, and speakes highly of the ruins which he says are in a good state of preservation. He has got together several books in India and in Ceylon on Eastern religions and intends studying Sanskrit as soon as he gets home.

A HOMILY ON BLACKMAIL.

JUSTICE DARLING QUOTES SHAKESPEARE.

An interesting homily on blackmail was delivered by Mr. Justice Darling on Mar. 12, in summing up in the "Rubber and Oil' case, says the "Standard." The accused, Thomas Walter Carter, 26, accountant; Edward Beall Boyle, 63, motor agent; and James Merchant, 67, accountant, were finally convicted of feloniously with menaces demanding money from Mr. Richard Whieldon Barnett and the Rumanian Consolidated Oilfields (Limited). It was alleged by the prosecution that money was demanded as a condition that attacks on Mr. Barnett and the Rumanian Company, which appeared in a paper called "Rubber and Oil," should cease.

Mr. Justice Darling, in his summing up, said that the charge could be roughly described as one of blackmail. What blackmail was perfectly well-known, and that it was a process carried on since the time when it was indulged in by the Barons on the Rhine. Blackmail was a common word to describe a particular form of crime.

Referring to the words "with intent to steal" in the statute the judge quoted from "Romeo and Juliet." The apothecary was asked to supply a poison. He did it, but said (what was the most pitiful thing that a man could be brought to say), "My poverty, and not my will, consents." Romeo then made the cynical retort: "I pay thy poverty and not thy will." The judge pointed out that a man might do what he did not consent to do. He might part with his property, and might not consent. A man might take money from his pocket and hand it with his own hand to a highwayman, and yet he did not consent, and if the highwayman were caught the man who parted with his property would say: "I charge you with stealing my property."

STORY OF A DUEL.

Illustrating the point that the same man might at different times and in different circumstances be incapable of yielding to a menace, the judge told a story he read long ago, written, he believed, by Prosper Merrimee, of a French officer who had a quarrel with another man. A duel was decided upon and when the time of the duel arrived the man who was to have the first shot found the other absolutely careless and indifferent, eating cherries which he had in his hat. The former then put his pistol into his pocket, and announced his intention of coming another day for his shot. The other man meanwhile got married, and when, a year or two later, the first man returned he found his foe in his library with his back to the picture of his young wife "Good-morning," said the first man; "I have come to have that shot I didn't have a year or two ago.' The other man trembled, and said: "Well, I didn't mind. If you had shot me then I should not mind, but I will apologise and do anything you like. Take what you will; don't shoot me now." The other officer picked up his pistol and sent a bullet through the heart of the picture, remarking: "I am quite satisfied."

Alluding to the trap which, according to the prosecution, was set, and which was commented on by the defence, the judge asked: Did they expect Scotland Yard to write to a criminal. "We have received information that you have committed a theft, a swindle, or a murder, and are going to arrest you. Will you please call at Scotland Yard at once?"? (laughter). If they had a trap they must bait it or they would not catch anything. "If you take up the line that a man who sets a trap is not to be believed on his oath," he added, "and if we are to have that sort of doctrine, we might as well sell this place altogether or turn it into a Sunday school. No people would be tried for anything at all, except attempted suicide" (laughter).

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The jury, after an absence of a quarter of an hour, found all three defendants guilty.

Mr. Muir said that there was a misdemeanour indictment against the three prisoners which he proposed should be tried. It was a case which would take some three or four days, and it involved trying three cases, in all of which money to a large amount was alleged to have been obtained by the defendants.

Mr. Justice Darling said that he would begin the case next day, and would postpone sentence until after that case had been tried.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

FIRST ROUND.

GRANT MEDICALS (2) BEAT EASTERN TELEGRAPH (0).

These two teams tried conclusions in the first round of the above tournament on the Oval on Wednesday when a fast and close encounter ended in a victory for the Medical boys by two goals without a response. It was a keen struggle for supremacy and each played for all it was worth to secure the ascendancy. As to lost chances both teams were on a par, but the margin of victory just about represents the skill and superiority of the Medical attack and their victory was richly deserved. They were undoubtedly the better team on the day's play and that even the most devoted partisan of the Eastern Telegraphists will not deny. Their pace, skill and command over the ball were decidedly superior to those of their opponents who, despite occasional brilliance and creditable dash, were on the whole, a scraggy uneven lot, their efforts being spasmodic as their marksmanship was defective. Individually speaking, some of them were very good and indeed sometimes brilliant, but without a general cohesion and better footing, which are only possible after a consistent combined practice for some time, their efforts were not likely to bear any fruit. These were the very things the Telegraphists looked singularly in want of, and it is to be hoped that with such good materials as they have got they will put up a better fight next year. They played a clean and sporting game and, though beaten, were in no way disgraced.

Fernandez in goal saved some fine shots which looked sure to find their billet and he cannot be blamed for the goals scored against him. D'Silva, the right back of the Eastern Telegraph (late of the Lusitanians) team, played a great game and saved ugly rushes time and again with a remarkably cool judgment and alacrity. He was, in fact, the mainstay of the Telegraph defence and but for his timely rushes, the Medicals would have come out better of the fray by half-a-dozen goals. The sweeping movements on the Telegraph goal looked dangerous every moment but D'Silva cool and collected as he was throughout, repeatedly staved off the onslaughts in a masterly fashion. When attack is not progressive and gives no relief to the lines behind, defence cannot last long to well-sustained pressure. Gonsalves was rather inexperienced and did not know how to keep to his place and was inclined to be reckless. Alinio as centre-half was plodding and resourceful, but his partners would neither follow up nor could keep pace with the nippy and slippery Medical forwards. Of the forwards, Coutinho as a fast and sturdy sprinter and made many openings by running down the touch and sending in passes, which went abegging as the rest were lagging too far behind to make most of the openings. Mercado also worked very hard and nicely snapped up passes but pitted against sturdy defence, really good opportunities were few and far between.

Turning to the balance of exchanges the Medicals had undoubtedly a greater share in attack and were they not inclined to too much dodging and unnecessary short passes in front of goal they would have won by a bigger margin. The whole team appeared to be in splendid condition, their pace and skill in tackling being remarkably good. They stopped the ball well with sticks and were, as a rule, even when no opponent was near about, disinclined to stop the ball with the hand—a practice which must be stopped—and this spoiled some openings which could have been made with advantage o their team. Their fast and tricky forward play with short passes was the outstanding feature of the game, the quintette having a perfect understanding among themselves, their pace and receptiveness being really exhilarating. But in their anxiety the inside forwards kept too close to each other at times and fumbled passes which, if they had kept to their respective places, would have been better utilised, as by opening out the game, they could have done more useful work with an appreciable result. Turner in goal did not have much to do. Both Hildreth and Eyle at back had quite a busy time and of all calls made on their resources they proved equal. The Medical half-line did not show up very well and unless the halves give a better account of themselves in future the career of the Medicals in the tournament will not be very long. To a man the forwards were very fast and tricky and kept up a vigorous attack on the Telegraph goal; but Doyle was inclined to lie off-side and opportunely fell back to receive a pass thus showing himself onside to all appearances which escaped the referee's notice. It should be stated that a player cannot put himself onside by falling back, if he was lying off-side when the ball was last played.

The supervision of the game by Messrs. Ward and Simpson was on the whole very satisfactory, both being quick and strict.

There were a few misses in the Telegraph circle which were palpable cases of "sticks" given by the Telegraph team which went unpunished, though penalising of such "sticks" would have in no way handicapped an attacker (the point being that "sticks" should not be given when it is not to the benefit of an attacker), and no one being on the bail at the time or even within a playable distance. The question therefore arises:—What discretionary power has a referee got to overlook "sticks"? So far as we know, a referee is not given the option of overlooking "sticks", unless the penalising materially and directly handicaps an attacker who is on the ball and expects a better result than would otherwise accrue from a defender (who gives "sticks") being penalised for "sticks", against whom only a free hit or a penalty-corner will be awarded. In all other cases "sticks" should be strictly penalised the ethics or the intention of law 13 being that latitude should not be given to players for the possible development of foul play as a remote consequence. As to the sentimental objection that constant whistling for "sticks" spoils the game, well, the referees must go according to the laws of the game and their interpretations by the International Board and not by what spectators may say.

THE GAME.

Punctually at 5-30 the teams "bullied" off, Grant Medicals defending the Sandstand end goal. The Telegraph team were the first to attack, but Mercado's individual effort was parried by Hildreth, who transferred with a long drive. Coming on again to the assault, Mercado was again prominent, but the attack was beaten back, and the Medical inner attack gave a most refreshing display of dash and passing. Wadia gave to Hayter, Hayter to Easdon, and the last named sent a pass with the reversed stick that went abegging across the goal month. A second attempt resulted in a shot that went hopelessly wide, and a third, resulting from a free hit, saw Easdon centre beautifully, but Silva nipped it just in time. Hayter next attempted to beat the defence off a corner, but two attempts failed. At this time Easdon, Wadia, and Hayter were constantly being applauded for individual and combined efforts, but the defence was playing a great game, and proved equal to all emergencies. After an individual run by Mercado, which transferred play to the other end, Easdon on the return from Eyles, forced a corner, which Wadia spoilt by a "knock on." Another raid on the medical citadel was inaugurated by Continho, looked dangerous, but Hildreth cleared at the expense of a corner, which was spoilt by a "knock on" against Bartlett. The play was transferred to the other end, but a combined effort by Mercado and Misquta, carried the Telegraph "five" into their opponents "25," but Hildreth again cleared and put his front line in possession. The run thus inaugurated was stemmed for a moment by Rose being pulled up for "off-side" but a corner was forced almost immediately and a minute later Silva gave the attack a short corner by slashing out at a high ball, which, however, was negatived by "kicks." At the other end Bartlett tripped over Hiddreth when he had driven the ball past the Medical backs, and a little later Coutinho was robbed when he looked dangerous. After a spell of attack by the Telegraph, Wadia transferred with a tricky run, and gave to Easdon, who was detected lying in an "off-side" position, but that player ran the ball past the goal line, and immediately after Wadia repeated his performances, Easdon this time being pulled up for "off-side." Returning, a combined effort by the Medical inside men was foiled by Silva, who was pulled up for a "knock on," and Hayter finished by shooting wide of the mork. The teams crossed over with a clean sheet.

Grant Medical College ..... *Nil.*
Eastern Telegraph Club ..... *Nil.*

From the restart the Medicals assumed the aggressive, and a "foul" against Silva looked dangerous, but Wadia shot wide. The Telegraph defence were now playing all they knew and had a busy five minutes. Occasional flashes came from the Telegraph forwards, but the Medical were settling to a sustained onslaught. Silva was often prominent for his fine defensive work. From a scramble in the shooting circle, Wadia drew the ball away, and tested Fernandes with a stinger which more, by chance than merit found that gentleman's pads, Easdon a littlel later had a glorious opportunity but fumbled badly with the ball, allowing Lucins to clear, and the same player a little later lost what advantage he gained by a brilliant run by hanging on to the ball too long, and Wadia repeated the same initial brilliance, but dribbled too hard and could not save the ball from going over the line. The Telegraph made a dash down the field, but being pulled up, Easdon made a tricky run down the field, and getting past the backs sent to Wadia, who registered the first point of the match.

Grant Medical College ..... *One.*
Eastern Telegraph Club ..... *Nil.*

A flash from the Telegraph forwards, and the Medical were back again worrying the defence. Silva stopping an ugly movement, was applauded for a tricky run down the field, but lost in passing. Stopping one of Easdon's tricky runs, he essayed the same performance but with the same result. Castell was next applauded for a brilliant run. Passing the backs he was only pulled up against Fernandes's pads. At the other end Wadia gave Hayter a pass, which the later sent on to Easdon, who was unmarked. The shot, however, lacked sting and the goalkeeper had no great difficulty in clearing. A few minutes later Rose sent across a centre which Heyter picked up, and running past the backs, found the net.

Grant Medical College .....Two
Eastern Telegraph .....nil.

Just before the whistle sounded "no time," the Telegraph team forced a short corner, which however proved fruitless.

FINAS SCORES.

Grant Medical College .....Two.
Eastern Telegraph Club .....nil.

The following were the teams:—

Grant Medical College: Turner, goal; Hildreth and Eyles, backs; Evans, Sweeney and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wodia, Hayter, Easdon and Rose; forwards.

Eastern Telegraph Club: Fernandes, goal; G. Silva and Gonsalves backs; Lucians, O. Alinio and A. Alinio halves; Continho, Bartlett, Castell, Mercado and Mesquita forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL

BURMA DRY MEAT TRAFFIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 31.

Sir James Meston presided at the U. P. Council meeting to-day when the revised Budget was presented. In reply to the question regarding the three towns lighting scheme for Lucknow, Allahabad and Bareilly, the Government said that papers were still before Messrs. Crompton and Company.

Lala Sukhbir Singh moved a resolution asking the Government to stop the rapidly increasing Burma dry meat traffic. In the course of the discussion an official Member said that it has been proved that the cattle which were slaughtered for Burma were really worthless cattle which would otherwise have been a dead loss to the agriculturists.

The Lieutenant-Governor said that he could not accept the resolution on economic grounds. In the face of what had been said the mover withdrew his resolution especially as the Government announced that it has intended to make rules for the better supervision of the slaughter houses.

The Council adjourned till 6th April for the Budget debate.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Rather an extraordinary game was played in the Handicap Doubles yesterday when Cocke and Modley had to give Fordyce and Fletcher a small start. It looked at first as though the former would have matters all their own way, but when all seemed to be over the latter put a different complexion on the game. From the end of the second set it was anybody's game, and the last two sets could not very well have been more even. The handicap could therefore not have worked out better.

The first set was a clean walk away on the part of Cocke and Medley, and in the second they were at 5-0, and reasonably enough onlookers thought all was over. Here however, the others bucked up, and winnig the last six games, pulled the set out of the fire. The third was very exciting, Cocke and Medley going right off to 3-0, but their opponents took the next four and led at 4-3. After four-all, they again led at 5-4, but the others made it 5-all before they went out with the eleventh game the set and the match.

Results:—

Fordyce and Fletcher, plus 2/6, beat Cocke and Medley, plus 4/6; 0-6 6-5, 6-5.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

In "B" Class of the Singles Handicap two games were played, both of which resulted in a decisive win. Shanks received a small start from White, and had little difficulty in winning, as the latter was only able to win one game in the two sets.

In the other Wilson was unable to give a start to Croft, and though he made more of a game of it, the latter never really left the issue in doubt.

Results:—

A.D. Shanks, plus 2/6, beat A.S. White, scr; 6-0, 6-1.

S. de C. Croft, minus 1/6, beat J. Wilson, minus 3/6; 6-2, 6-3.

THE "CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Last evening the first match in the Semi Finals resulted in a win for Wagle and Bhadkamker who defeatd Aziz Ali and Mehta by 6-2 6-2. It proved to be a well fought match throughout Wagle and Bhadkamber playing the more consistant game though their opponents played some excellent tennis at times.

To-night's match is between Green and Gunther and Grandhy and Gunjiker and a good game is sure to result as the couples are very evenly matched.

On Saturday Wagle and Bhadkamker play the winners of to-night's game in the finals.

"THE LAND OF BLUE POPPY."

MR. KINGDOM WARD'S RETURN FROM TIBET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 1.

Mr. Kingdom Ward, the author of "The Land of Blue Poppy" dealing with Western China and South Tibet, is at present in Rangoon, having come to Burma overland from Tibet which he left in February last. He says there has been fighting more or less in Tibet since the Chinese Revolution, but it did not reach an acute stage until December, 1913, since when, however, it has continued without abatement. The heaviest fighting is reported from the big road to Lhasa. Mr. Ward came overland from Tibet into Talifu and Tengyueh and then to Myitkyina, having been warned by the Tibetans to leave their country. In his trip overland through the Chinese territory he had as his objective point Hkamti Long but in Salween he was refused permission. At Talifu he found about 3,000 Chinese soldiers and about half that number or more at Tengyueh. There it is reported that the new settlement at Putao has caused some resentment among the Chinese.

While in Tibet Mr. Ward lived like a Tibetan and had only one attendant, a native of Tibet. At times he had Chinese soldiers as escorts and one day finding a burly soldier abusing his porters and carriers he remonstrated with him. The soldier attacked him and a fight ensued which resulted in Mr. Ward knocking down his antagonist. Out on his way from Tibet in the Litzu country he met with a number of hardships and lived for days on rice and pumpkins. While in the Tibetan country he came across some pygmies who tattoo their faces. These people who rarely reach the height of more than 4ft. 11in. were said to have been taken captive from the country lying at the head of the Irrawadi and kept as slaves. Collecting botannical specimens in the summer months Mr. Ward worked in the winter mapping out the routes of the country over which he had travelled. He is very anxious to go back to Tibet to complete his researches in his comparative study of the Himalayan flora and the Chinese flora if he can obtain permission to visit the unexplored country to the north of Burma and east of the Abor country.

ATTEMPTED POSTAL THEFT.

KARACHI INSPECTOR SENTENCED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 1.

Merwanji Muncherji Munshi, a Post Office Inspector, Karachi head office, was to-day found guilty by the assessors under section 52 of the Post Office Act 6 of 1898 of opening a registered letter in transit with intent to commit a theft and sentenced by the Session Judge Mr. Hayward to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees or in default of payment of further three months' imprisonment.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING

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BEGG'S WHIKYS

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg' whisky is bottled in three differen qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

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WHITE CAPSULE (8 years old) Rs. 2-12-0

BLUE CAPSULE (12 years old) Rs. 3-0-0

GOLD CAPSULE (20 years old) "Special Reserve" Rs. 4-4-0

Supplied to Hotels, Clubs and Messes all throughout India.

Uniform Quality maintained all over the World.

Purchasers of Begg's Whisky will be given a decanter free of cost (full of whisky) on their esenting to the undersigned 24 upons of either White or Blue psule Bottles, or 12 coupons of Gold Capsule Bottles respec- ly.

E AGENTS:—

W. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

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ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the world-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.

Bull Brand 125 deg.

Anchor case oil 125 deg.

Deer Brand 125 deg.

Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper.

The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention

THE DAIMLER CAR

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, April 2, 1914.

TOWARDS PEACE.

It is a curious outcome of the recent grave crisis arising out of the dispatch of troops to Ulster, necessitated by the threatening preparations of the so-called Ulster "loyalists" and the theatrical and mysterious procedure of Sir Edward Carson and his friends, that the passing of the storm has left the atmosphere in a more hopeful state than it was before the crisis began. There is no doubt that the public mind in England has received a great shock, which has produced apparently a more amenable state of mind in both parties. The Unionists have at least the satisfaction of seeing their prognostications of a sort of revolt in the Army partially fulfilled, if not to the extent they anticipated. But their satisfaction has been short-lived, and the grave issues so unexpectedly raised as the result of their agitation seems to have left them in a more chastened frame of mind. Consequently we find that the renewal of the discussion on the Home Rule Bill,—which is proceeding in spite of Mr. Bonar Law's protest that it would be most improper in the absence of the Prime Minister,—is characterised by a more amicable spirit on both sides, and the exhibition of an obvious desire among all parties to find some way out of an impasse, the continued existence of which must lead to deplorable results. Mr. Asquith's proposals for the temporary exclusion of the Protestant counties undoubtedly offered a solution of the immediate difficulty which the Opposition might reasonably have been expected to meet in a more conciliatory spirit than was actually the case. Sir Edward Carson, however, produced a deadlock by his absolute refusal to consider the proposals unless the time limit were removed. That meant that Ulster, or that portion of it which elected for exclusion, would be permanently excluded from the scheme of Home Rule. That was an impossible suggestion. The Prime Minister had stated definitely and emphatically that the Government would agree to no scheme which offered a permanent barrier to the unity of Ireland under Home Rule. And it is clear that they could not accept any such scheme, for it would never be agreeed to by the Nationalist party, and any scheme of Home Rule which would be definitely unacceptable to Mr. Redmond and his followers might as well be abandoned altogether. At the same time there is something to be said for Sir Edward Carson's contention that the Bill, as it was proposed to be amended by Mr. Asquith, was merely a sentence of death for Ulster with a stay of execution, though we say that without, of course agreeing with Sir Edward Carson's view that the bringing in of Ulster, now or in six years hence, involves a sentence of death. We hold the view that, if the Home Rule Bill were carried, with the provision for optional exclusion, the time would ultimately come when Ulster would of her own free will elect to unite herself with the rest of Ireland. But it cannot be expected that those Irish Unionists, who are so passionately opposed to exclusion from the Imperial Parliament, should look forward with any confidence to the possibility that after six years others would decide the question of their inclusion. It is clear therefore that, if there is to be conciliation, some way must be found of enabling Ulster to look forward to a future, which does not involve at any time her forcible inclusion in the present Home Rule scheme. Whether it is wise to carry conciliation so far is, of course, another question, and one of a doubtful character. But, at any rate, it is certain that it is the only sort of conciliation that is likely to meet with any response from Sir Edward Carson and his followers, and it has this qualification, that those who are convinced that Ulster could not permanently resist the political and economic pressure that would naturally impel her to political and economical unity with the rest of Ireland, would merely have to watch the march of events for the fulfilment of their belief and hopes. It is possible that Sir Edward Grey's suggestion that the conversations between the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition should be resumed on the basis of establishing a federal system for the whole country before the expiration of the six years' time limit, may lead to a solution which will help Ulster to accept Mr. Asquith's proposals. We do not know yet what sort of scheme of federal Home Rule Sir Edward Grey has in his mind, but it is interesting to remember that the present Bill is drawn on federal lines, that is, in such a way as to enable it to fit in with any federal scheme for the whole of the United Kingdom that may be decided upon in the future. Presumably those who favour this solution by a federal scheme contemplate a system of federation by which England, Scotland, Wales and presumably Ulster should each be given Home Rule on the lines of the present Irish Bill. It is significant of how strongly the general opinion has undergone a change in this respect, that the suggestion of Mr. Ponsonby that both parties, after the Home Rule Bill has passed a third reading, should establish a convention and elaborate the details of a federal scheme, was received with favour on both sides; while fifty Unionist members have decided to press forward an amendment to the Bill in favour of this settlement on federal lines. The prospects of a solution of the problem, which comes simultaneously from the Ministerial Front Bench and the rank and file of the Opposition, ought to be hopeful; and if the spirit of conciliation which has now appeared continues, we may ultimately be confronted with the unexpected spectacle of the Home Rule Bill going to its third reading with the consent of all parties.

Notes of the Day

Ulster and the Indian Army.

A propos of the report published by the "Daily Telegraph," regarding the threatened resignation of officers of the Indian Army over the Ulster crisis, it is interesting to recall a recent interpellation made in the House of Commons by Sir John Jardine and the official reply given by the Under Secretary of State for India. On February 26th.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the number of officers of the Indian Army now on furlough, and what was the number of retired officers of the Indian Army drawing pensions or permitted to bear a title indicating military rank; and whether any rule of the Service entitled such officers on furlough or retired to take part at their own will and pleasure in regimental or brigade drilling of bodies of civilians brought together in the United Kingdom without the express sanction of the Crown. Mr. Charles Roberts in reply said:—The number of Indian Army officers on furlough is 290. With regard to the second part of the question, there are, approximately, 430 officers residing out of India unemployed, and 1,110 officers retired on pension. No officers of the Indian Army retain military rank after leaving the Service unless they draw pension.

It will be seen that Mr. Roberts ignored the last portion of the interpellation, whether intentionally or otherwise it cannot be said. But the interpellation becomes a suggestive one in the light of the attempt that is being made from interested quarters to aggravate the menace of the Army, by making it appear that officers of the Indian Army sympathise with their comrades in Ireland to the extent of being prepared to throw up their commissions and place the Government in this country in a position of grave embarrassment. The thing is unthinkable, and we do not believe there is a single British officer in this country who would be guilty of such wanton disloyalty.

President Wilson and Panama.

With the passing of the Panama Tolls exemption repeal Bill President Wilson has scored another signal triumph, in spite of Mr. Speaker Clark's impassioned appeal to "the God of our fathers" and his attempts to stir up the anti-British prejudice which still exists among a large section of the American people. But Mr. Wilson's personality has won the day, as it did during the stormy passage of the Tariff Bill through Congress. Temperamentally Mr. Wilson is unlike any of his predecessors. His sincerity is transparent, as we have remarked on another occasion. He is neither a temporiser, nor is he hesitant. As he has himself said, his mind "works on a single track." It is an illuminating simile. An engine on a single line of metals must go to its destination, for there is no way by which it can be turned off. To-day President Wilson leads Congress as no other President has done before, and on his leadership, courage, resource, determination and wisdom rests the future of the Democratic party in the United States.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, whose death is announced, was a painter of strong individuality and great talents, who, though born a German, can be claimed as a British artist, having spent his whole life since boyhood in England and learnt his art in British schools. Herkomer can hardly be said to have possessed genius, but the virility of his work, its telling realism,—a realism not of the sickly school but a compelling reality of representation, often grim but always attractive—and the originality of his subjects, gave him a deserved place among the half-dozen most notable painters of his time. He first attracted wide public attention by his picture "The Last Muster" exhibited at the Academy in 1875, and others of his most notable works were "Found" (1885) and "The Chapel of the Charterhouse" (1899) which are now in the Tate Gallery. As a portrait painter his talent was employed at its best. Herkomer had very pronounced views on art and for many years conducted a school of his own at Bushey, which undoubtedly exercised considerable influence on the art education of his time. Here also he devoted some of his time to theatricals and "The Bushey Plays" which were produced by him and his pupils attracted considerable attention. He was born in 1849, became an Academician in 1894 and was knighted in 1907.

Tito Mattei.

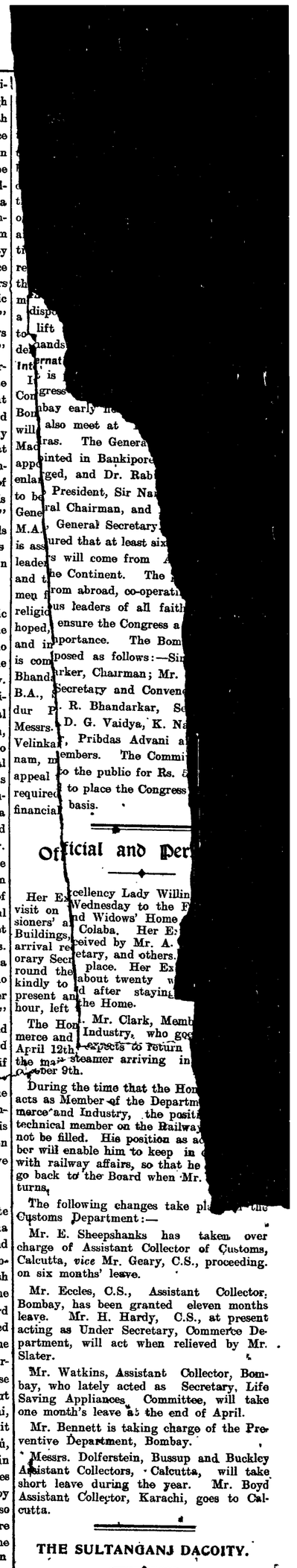
Another notable person in the artistic world has passed away this week with the death of Tito Mattei, also a foreigner who settled in England and spent nearly the whole of his artistic life in that country. But Mattei could not be classed as a British musician, for he received his musical education in Italy, the land of his birth, though he very quickly adapted himself to the simple requirements of the musical tastes of the British public and achieved his popularity by providing them with a pabulum that made an easy appeal. As a pianist Mattei had considerable talents and his recitals were at one time quite popular. But it was as a composer of pieces for the piano, that found favour in the schoolroom and on the amateur platform, and of ballads, whose appeal was made with equal success on the concert platform and the street organ, that Tito Mattei was mostly famous. "Mattei's Grand Valse" made his name a household word wherever there was a piano to play and somebody to play it, however badly; and such ballads as "Dear Heart," "Non e Ver" and "Oh, Oh Hear the Wild Winds Blow" have achieved a lasting, and well-deserved, fame in England. Perhaps if Tito Mattei had stayed in Italy, he would have developed on higher lines and he might have won success as an operatic composer, which he failed to do in England, his two operas that were produced in London being now forgotten. But he would not have made so much money.

Foreign Railways in China.

The construction by a British Syndicate of the proposed railway in China from Nanking to Nanchang and Sengsiang, reported by Reuter to-day, will undoubtedly strengthen British interests in that country, though at the same time Germans are rapidly pushing forward their own schemes. It will be remembered that towards the end of last year the "Frankfurter Zeitung" stated that the German Minister at Peking and the Chinese Foreign Minister had signed an agreement for the construction of a line from Kaumi, to join the Tientsin-Nanking line where it crosses the border of Shantung and Kiangsú, and another railway from Thinanfu in Shantung to Shuntehfu in Chili. The lines are to be State railways but will employ German capital and material. We learn also that the Japanese Government are pushing on negotiations for the settlement of minor questions in connection with the concession for the construction of five railways in Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan proposes to start work early this spring. Taonanfu line will be first constructed to connect Ting-cha-tun with the South Manchuria railway, the construction of other lines being taken in hand gradually.

The Frontier and the Amir.

For the first time in the annals of the Viceroy's Council the situation on the North-West Frontier was made the subject of a question the other day by a Punjab member, whose desire for information elicited some interesting particulars of recent occurrences there, and the steps taken to obtain reparation from the tribes implicated. Hitherto the press has had to rely on Frontier correspondents for intelligence in these matters, and, as their details are not accurate or comprehensive, it is preferable to have the official version. Hence it may be hoped that the practice initiated will be continued, because the advantages are obvious, both to the Government and the public. Incidentally it may be mentioned that a similar question was asked in Parliament on the 2nd March, and that it elicited particulars which coincide with those given at Delhi, while in both replies it was stated that "strong representations" had been made to the Amir as to the situation in the



Official and Per

cellency Lady Willin Wednesday to the F nd Widows' Home Colaba. Her E: ceived by Mr. A. retary, and others. place. Her Ex about twenty w d after stayin the Home.

Mr. Clark, Memb Industry, who goe expects to return steamer arriving in ober 9th.

During the time that the Hon acts as Member of the Departm merce and Industry, the positi technical member on the Railwa not be filled. His position as a ber will enable him to keep in with railway affairs, so that he go back to the Board when Mr. turns.

The following changes take pl the Customs Department:—

Mr. E. Sheepshanks has taken over charge of Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Geary, C.S., proceeding on six months' leave.

Mr. Eccles, C.S., Assistant Collector, Bombay, has been granted eleven months leave. Mr. H. Hardy, C.S., at present acting as Under Secretary, Commerce Department, will act when relieved by Mr. Slater.

Mr. Watkins, Assistant Collector, Bombay, who lately acted as Secretary, Life Saving Appliances Committee, will take one month's leave at the end of April.

Mr. Bennett is taking charge of the Preventive Department, Bombay.

Messrs. Dolferstein, Bussup and Buckley Assistant Collectors, Calcutta, will take short leave during the year. Mr. Boyd Assistant Collector, Karachi, goes to Calcutta.

THE SULTANGANJ DACOITY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

The following are further particulars of the encounter between police officers and armed dacoits at the village of Sultanganj, near Fatehgarh:—After the conflict it was found that the defeated dacoits had left behind them a number of their arms, including two loaded pistols, a sword stick and seven lathis. Mr. Oakes, Superintendent of Police, having gone to stop the escape of the men from the back of the house, they ran to the front door. There they were confronted by Mr. Higginson, Assistant Superintendent, and Sub-Inspector Mahomed Raza Ali. Mr. Higginson used the butt end of the spear to try and prevent them getting out of the house when he was felled to the ground by a pistol thrown at him and causing a wound on the top of his head. The Sub-Inspector opened fire with his revolver upon the dacoits to stop their advance, and Mr. Oakes came round the corner from the other side of the house just in time to see Mr. Higginson falling. Mr. Oakes believed that he had been shot and dragging Mr. Higginson out of the way, he opened fire at the dacoits with a shot gun in the hope of disabling and not killing any of them. However out of the five who were hit either from Mr. Oakes' gun or the Sub-Inspector's revolver three have died. The names of ten others out of the gang which numbered between 20 and 30 have been secured and they will probably

[redacted]FFER.

[redacted] RECEP-
TION [redacted]ALL SIDES.

SIGNIFICANT MOVE FROM UNIONIST SIDE.

LORD MORLEY NOT TO RESIGN.

The passing of the storm of the past few days has left the political atmosphere unexpectedly tranquil.

The debate on the Home Rule Bill has been renewed and the discussion has been pacific.

Sir Edward Grey's suggestion of negotiations for a solution of the problem by a federal scheme for the whole country has been favourably received on all sides, and this movement has received unexpected support from a meeting of fifty Unionists which decided to press an amendment, drawn on those lines, on both the Front Benches.

A general feeling prevails that the prospects of a settlement are brightening.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON April 1.

On the second reading of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long moved its rejection. He criticised Mr. Asquith's absence and accused the Govern[redacted]manœuvring for party [redacted]ing a settlement. He demand[redacted]rmation with regard to the [redacted]osals.

[redacted] Grey suggested that they [redacted] the conversations on the basis [redacted] a federal system for the whole [redacted] the end of six years.

[redacted]C TONE OF DEBATE.

[redacted] depressed at failure of mili[redacted]ry sc[redacted]es," "Government chastened by failure of plot against Ulster," are quotations which indicate the attitude of the party organs to the more pacific tone of yesterday's debate. The Liberals emphasise that Sir Edward Grey's suggestion of settlement was conditional on the passing of the Home Rule Bill with the option of an election before the Bill came into operation.

In his speech Sir Edward Grey added that some progress might be made toward the solution of the whole question on federal lines before the expiry of the six years offered to Ulster.

PROPOSED CONVENTION AFTER THIRD READING.

Prominence is given to the suggestion of Mr. Ponsonby (Radical), which was cordially received on both sides, that both the parties, after the Home Rule Bill had passed its third reading, should establish a convention and elaborate the details of the Federal scheme.

A UNIONIST AMENDMENT.

SOLUTION ON FEDERAL LINES.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

At a meeting of some fifty Unionist members of Parliament in favour of the solution of the Home Rule crisis on federal lines, a corresponding amendment to the Home Rule Bill was drafted which will be pressed on the attention of both the front benches with a view to its acceptance by general consent.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, April 1.

The debate on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, following the conciliatory speech of Sir Edward Grey, was singularly tranquil. A general feeling prevails that the prospects of a settlement are rapidly brightening.

EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION.

MR. LARKIN TO CONTEST.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

It is announced that Mr. "Jim" Larkin will contest East Fife.

LONDON, April 1.

Mr. Larkin, accompanied by Captain White, has left Dublin for Scotland.

DATE OF EAST FIFE POLLING.

The polling in the East Fife division will take place on the 15th instant.

LORD MORLEY'S POSITION.

LORD CURZON'S TRIBUTE TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Curzon expressed the hope that Lord Morley would not resign. He commended Mr. Asquith's public-spirited action in becoming the Secretary for War, because it would remove the atmosphere of mystery and intrigue which had recently prevailed at the War Office.

Lord Morley announced that he had not resigned. He explained that if Colonel Seely's first resignation had been accepted his would have followed, but Colonel Seely's second resignation was on an entirely different point, that it might not appear that the Minister had made a bargain. Lord Morley himself never saw General Gough's letter.

CONDEMNATION OF TORY TACTICS.

The National Liberal Club has adopted a resolution condemning the "attempts of the Tories to corrupt the Army and to use it as a political instrument" and affirming its confidence in the Government. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the King and Mr. Asquith after the passing of the resolution.

LORD CREWE'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, April 1.

In the House of Lords, Lord Crewe said Mr. Asquith had asked Sir Arthur Paget to come to London to give a full account of what occurred in the interview between Sir Arthur Paget and the officers at Curragh. Lord Crewe added that recent events had not weakened but had strengthened the belief in the possibility of an agreement between the parties on the Home Rule Bill.

LORD METHUEN ON THE ARMY.

In the House of Lords last evening Lord Methuen made a striking speech. He said that he had served in three campaigns with Sir Arthur Paget, and there was no more chivalrous and honourable man in the Army. The authorities had made a mistake in not giving him written orders.

The Army was not likely to forget that when he (Lord Methuen) lay wounded, ringing cheers were given for his defeat and misfortune, but the call of duty was above all petty feelings. The Army when properly called upon would do its duty to its country now as ever before.

SIR ARTHUR PAGET'S EXPLANATION.

Sir Arthur Paget called at Downing Street to-day after which Mr. McKenna announced in the House of Commons that Sir Arthur Paget had informed Mr. Asquith that the only question put to the Generals was, whether they were prepared to do their duty before any other considerations. It was not his intention that Generals should put questions to their subordinates.

He had also informed the Generals that officers whose homes were in Ulster might temporarily withdraw if operations became necessary. He requested the Generals to ascertain the number of officers thus withdrawing. Sir Arthur Paget was asked whether other officers would be allowed to resign. He replied that a refusal of duty would result in dismissal.

RACE AND RELIGION IN WARFARE.

PERTINENT QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

In reply to a question from Mr. Morrell as to whether officers and men of the Indian Army had not been informed on the occasion of frontier operations that they might disappear if they had conscientious objections to engaging in military operations against men of their own race and religion, Mr. Roberts said, that in the case of the Tirah expedition the Afridis had been excused.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leading article of Monday gives the impression that the people of Ulster are in the position of children, who do not know what is good for them. You may be perfectly certain that the hard-headed and unsentimental men of Ulster know a great deal more about their business and about Ulster than any outsider. It is, therefore, a significant comment on your advice to the people of Ulster that last year a meeting of four thousand Ulster business men representing every prominent industry in the Province met in Belfast and without a single dissentient condemned the Home Rule Bill root and branch and declared their unalterable opposition to the whole measure. These men, Sir, do not rely on misleading statistics or theoretical arguments in forming their estimate of the effects of Home Rule on the country in which they live and work. They have studied the question on the spot and in all its bearings for over a quarter of a century. Many of them are men of world-wide reputation as "Captains of Industry." How are we to account for the attitude of these men?

Can any reasonable man maintain that these four thousand Ulstermen of approved ability and foresight, who represent the capital, commerce and progressiveness of the whole North of Ireland, irrespective of creed or politics, are unable to form a reliable estimate of the effects of this Home Rule Bill on their country and business and based their opposition to it on the grounds of sentiment? The thing is inconceivable.

Yours, etc.,
Arthur French,
S. P. G. Mission House, Byculla.

[*The latter portion of this sentence has been deleted as containing a personal allusion—Editor "B. C."]

INCREASE IN BRITISH REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The revenue for the last quarter amounted to £76,981,000, showing an increase of £5,477,000. The revenue for the year amounted to £198,243,000, showing an increase of £9,441,000.

EXPORT OF SYDNEY FROZEN MEAT.

LUMPERS' STRIKE ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, April 1.

The Lumpers have resumed work.

MILL CLOSING MOVEMENT.

WHY IT PROVED ABORTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

In reference to a recommendation of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners the failure of the movement is announced because the proposal did not receive the requisite 90 per cent. of firms' votes. Each firm is therefore left to curtail or not as it pleases. The failure is attributed to a definite improvement in trade since the ballot was arranged.

The General Committee of the Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association recommended closing down the mills spinning American cotton in the Easter week. It was pointed out that the necessity for curtailing the production of American cotton yarn was due to the smallness of the demand in the last six months from the Near and Far East.

A HUNDRED FRESH CASES.

EMPLOYEES LEAVING IN SCORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Apr. 1.

There were over hundred fresh cases of the poisoning of factory workers yesterday. The employees are leaving work in scores. It is reported that the police are on the track of the "Poisoning Committee" which is believed to be employing an expert chemist whose methods defy detection.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

BRITISH MANAGEMENT AND MATERIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 31.

The Board of Communications and the British and Chinese Corporation have signed an agreement for the construction of, roughly, 600 miles of railway from Nanking to Nanchang and Pingsiang, where it will connect with the Pinsiang-Changsha and Hankow-Canton railways. This line, in conjunction with the Pukow-Sinyangchow railway, will materially strengthen British interests on the Yangtse. Arrangements have also been made to connect with Shanghai or Hangchow, and also for a railway between Nanchang and Wuchang, giving an aggregate length of nearly a thousand miles and necessitating a loan of £8,000,000, which will be secured on the mortgage of the line and its revenues, backed by the Government guarantee. The Chief Engineer and the Traffic Manager will be British, as will also be the materials used in the construction of the line.

FAMOUS PAINTER DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The death is announced of Sir Hubert von Herkomer.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

Replying to a question from Sir G. S. Robertson, Mr. Roberts said that the net imports of sovereigns into India for the first ten months of the year 1913-1914 amounted to £5,044,100. The imports for the whole year might be estimated at £7,400,000.

LESSON OF FENIANISM.

DELHI APPROVER LOSES HEART.

TRAINING GROUND FOR 1,000 LADS.

SPRITUAL VALUE OF MURDER.

CLOSE OF APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

The evidence of the approver closed yesterday in the magesterial enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

The approver explained how he began to tire of terrorism by reading Michael Davitt. He lost heart and changed his views seeing that fenianism degenerated into a movement in which individuals committed murder to satisfy their private grudge.

The doctrine was taught by the approver's friends that murder taught the masses that things of this world were of little worth.

Evidence disclosed proposals for a training ground outside India for a thousand young men.

DELHI, April 1.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi sedition case was resumed at Delhi to-day.

Mr. Petrie produced a list of exhibits in court which the defence applied to inspect. On Mr. Broadway, counsel for the prosecution, objecting, the Court directed that a formal application be made in writing and he would then pass orders.

Mr. Broadway continued his examination of Dina Nath, the approver. Witness said:—In January after my examination was over I read "The Career of a Nihilist" and Michael Davitt's book and was very much disheartened and there was in consequence a change in my views. I told Rash Behari when he came to Lahore in February 1914 that my faith was shaken and my heart was no longer in the movement. He enquired why and I said that it was consequent on my reading the books. I told him that Michael Davitt was formerly the organiser of a secret society in Ireland called the Fenian movement, but he afterwards found that such societies instead of carrying out their original work, degenerate and individual members try to commit murder to satisfy a private grudge. They murder even their own members. Michael Davitt wrote that independence is a sacred thing which should not be attained by murder. I underlined the passage in the book on page 23. I also marked and made notes on other pages. I referred to the dreadful scenes depicted of the Russian terrorist movement in the other book.

RASH BEHARI'S GOSPEL.

In reply Rash Behari said: "The Westerners are materialists but we are spiritualists; therefore, our movement is for the public good, whereas they are actuated by selfish motives. Our leaders are men who have renounced the world. They are men of soul and brain." I then enquired of him if it was, as he said, the reason of so many murders by our party. He replied: "It is done to waken the masses who are wrapt in sleep, and when that is done and when they are awake to the fact that they are under a foreign yoke then a strong desire will burst among the masses for an open revolution. On reaching that stage we will give up committing murders. Murder also teaches the masses that things of this world are of little worth." I then asked him what his next step was and he said: "We want ten thousand young men to prepare for a revolution. The idea was to prepare the young men side by side with the present work of murders which were meant to awaken the masses." He also said: "We have selected a place where these men can be trained and we will send our best men there. You must be ready to go there. You must go with me to Bengal when I go there in March." I told him I could not go anywhere till I heard the result of my examination. He said: "Perhaps you don't realise God, therefore you don't obey orders. What we see in this world and what is happening in this world is the manifestation of *Anandan* (all happiness). We should not care for earthly things, but practise Yoga." I asked him where the training place was and he said it was outside India, but he would not actually name the place. Rash Behari told me that only unmarried and educated men would be sent there. I don't know where the funds came from. He never told me that. Rash Behari said: "There were three classes in the society. The first were those who supplied the funds and did not know the inner secrets of the society. The second were those who were ready to sacrifice their lives for their work without any regard for their parents or prospects. The third class are the best of the second class who will be prepared for a revolution. The third class knew all the minor secrets. The second will be used as tools to carry out any work."

UTILITY OF MURDERS.

The third class would also be taught the cult of Yoga. He had, he said, written a book on "Yogi Sadhan," a typed copy of which was in his bag. He promised to send me a copy when it was printed. I did not read the copy, but I think I could recognise it. I don't remember exactly what I replied, but I agreed with him about the revolution. He could not, however, convince me of the utility of murders, and I told him so. I never came to know either from Rash Behari or any other member the strength of our party, but when I told him that we were not gaining any new members and the society would die a natural death he replied: "How can you know about the number of members of our society? If I order now at least a dozen men from the Punjab and Delhi would be ready to die.

The approver here identified all the accused except Ram Lal (alias Chote Lal), Hanwant Sahai, Sultan Chand Charan Das, and Monnoo Lal. Witness said he had seen, Sultan Chand at Amir Chand's, but did not know his name, and knew Charan Das's name, but not his face. I know Rajoba Sharma. I had seen him with Rash Behari when he came to Lahore in October, 1912. Rash Behari introduced him to me in Daulat Ram's room and since then I have met him occasionally. Rash Behari only introduced the members of the society. Ragob. Sharma showed me some Hindi manuscripts, amongst them the one produced which, he said, he had written. I can't identify his writing. Rash Behari once told me in February: "You have a friend who is a Pandit and he can keep proscribed documents etc., for you." I did not know who the Pandit was at the time, but I afterwards realized that he was probably Rajoba Sharma. The telegram produced is the same which was shewn to me by the police. It is addressed to Charan Das, Gurdaspur, and the message was the letter received. It is signed by Rajoba Sharma, Lahore. I gave the police Rajoba Sharma's address.

PROPOSED ATTEMPT ON MR. PATRIE.

Rash Behari once told me that he would become a Sanyasi within a year. I never had any intention of becoming a Sanyasi. Abad Behari once told me that Mr. Patrie was inquiring into the Delhi bomb case. He said he was a very strict man, so an attempt should be made on his life. I had never seen Mr. Patrie before, but after my arrest I saw him at Lahore Kotwali. One day in December 1913, Abad Behari and I were walking in Chandney Chowk. I asked him where the Punjab National Bank building was. He pointed out the building to me when we came in front of it and said that the Government would never be able to find out whence the bomb was thrown. Rash Behari said to me when he came to Lahore: "Don't you see that I am losing one lakh of rupees by keeping silent; we are spiritualists. You won't find such a spirit of sacrifice in the West. The witness identified several documents in Rash Beharis' and others' handwriting, also a picture of the Goddess Kali. I can identify Abad Behari's English handwriting, but not Urdu. The type-writer produced is the same, which I saw in Amir Chand's house. The bicycle produced is one I gave to Basanta Kumar on May 17. The accessories are the same except the pump. It also seems to have been repainted. The lamp tool bag and stand are the same. This concluded the evidence of the approver.

Mr. Alston asked the Court to record the fact that the accused's counsel were now being given the right and opportunity of cross-examining the witness. If counsel did not exercise their right, but preferred to postpone their cross-examination for whatever reason such postponement must take place at their risk.

TEACHING OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

The passage in Michael Davitt referred to by Dina Nath, the approver in the Delhi Case, which he marked was causing his terrorist ardour to wane reads as follows:—"As afterwards in the Land League, Davitt's utmost exertions were put forth to keep the Fenian movement free from the stain of crime. War he was always prepared for but not assassination. Knowing that the cause in which he and his comrades of the revolutionary organization were embarked was a holy and just one, having for its basis the fundamental principles of human liberty and justice, he could not endure the thought of its purity of aim and ideal being tarnished by any instrusion of those vile passions which are only too apt to germinate in the obscurity of a secret conspiracy.

ARMY ANNUAL BILL.

FORFEITURE OF SERVICE BY COURT-MARTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

An amendment to the Army Annual Bill provides that a court-martial may sentence an officer of the Indian army to forfeit all or part of his service for purposes of promotion. It is explained that the effect of sentences to forfeiture of seniority to which the powers of a court-martial are at present restricted, is merely temporary, owing to the system of promotion in India.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF MATCH.

A "STAR" FOURSOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Braid and Taylor will to-morrow play a match with Duncan and Vardon on the Sandy Lodge course, the former playing with gutty balls and the latter with rubber-cored in the first round and vice versa in the second.

£10,000 FOR THREE FIGHTS.

CARPENTIER IN LUCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.

Carpentier has accepted an offer of £10,000 to fight three matches in Australia, seven weeks between each. He has been granted a year's exemption from military service to enable him to go.

CEYLON LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 31.

The million sterling 4 per cent. Ceylon loan is being underwritten at 99.

PANAMA TOLLS EXEMPTION.

REPEAL BILL PASSED.

IMPASSIONED PROTEST BY SPEAKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1.

There was a record crowd in the gallaries of the House of Representatives yesterday in expectation of the passage of the Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill. Mr. Clark, Speaker, was the chief opponent of the measure. He appealed in an impassioned voice to the "God of our Fathers" to prevent the "stupendous folly and unspeakable humiliation of the American Republic." "I would rather" he said, "see the Canal blown up than that it should be given to the control of Britishers." The test votes showed that there is a large majority in favour of the repeal and the passage of the Bill is considered assured.

LATER.

The Bill to repeal the clause exempting American coasting shipping from the payment of the Panama Canal tolls has passed the House of Representatives by 248 to 162 votes.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

TORREON SURRENDERS TO GENERAL VILLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EL PASO, April 1.

Torreon has surrendered to General Villa.

THE AMIR'S HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

The "Pioneer" hears from Kabul that the Amir is now enjoying much better health than previously. He has adopted more or less a rigid dietary and begins his day with Sandow's exercises. The Amir is still an enthusiastic motorist and in a two seater accompanied only by a European chauffeur he is regularly on the road. The precaution he takes, is that when the car sets out no one has an inkling of its destination. Formerly when he was attached to a fourseated car, if there were passengers with him, His Majesty would scribble in his big sprawling hand-writing his instructions and place them against the glass so that only the chauffeur could read them.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April, 1.

The average price per chest realised at to-day's opium sale was Rs. 1,644 being a reduction of Rs. 362 per chest compared with last month's sale. Behar opium to-day averaged at Rs. 1,665 per chest and Benares opium at Rs. 1,640.

APACHES' RAID.

THREE GIRLS RELEASED.

In spite of strict secrecy having been observed by the police, details of an audacious raid by apaches on a convent in the Boulevard Strasbourg at Boulogne-sur-Seine on the night of Mar. 6, have just come to light, says the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

The convent was conducted as a penitentiary for young girls, and was attacked by the apaches in the hope of rescuing three young women who had been their associates prior to their being committed to the penitentiary.

The apaches were armed with revolvers, and, breaking an entrance into the building by force they managed to effect the rescue of the three women after many shots had been fired.

A motor-car was in waiting outside the building, and the women were hurried into it, and with the attackers were driven away at top speed.

The police were at once notified, and as a result of their investigations seven members of the gang have now been arrested.—Exchange.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A Central News message from Paris gives another account. It says that fifteen young men, members of a well-organized criminal association known as the Bank of the Five Points, opened a desperate fusillade upon a refuge for women liberated from prison, and enabled three of the inmates to escape.

The gang assembled outside the refuge about seven o'clock, and a young man, who appeared to be the leader, made a rapid inspection, and, shouting, "Are you ready?" a moment later opened fire.

Revolvers of all kinds were drawn, and a volley of shots shattered the windows of the refuge, continuing for several seconds. Taking advantage of the panic among the inmates of the refuge, three of the girls managed to escape.

Two went back to their parents, but a third, who apparently instigated the affair, joined the band of Apaches.

She appears to have paid a terrible price, for when arrested later she confessed that she had been taken outside the fortifications and brutally ill-used. Other arrests are imminent.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. CAWASJI JEHANGIR ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

APPRECIATION OF MR. CHINOY'S SERVICES.

At yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir was appointed Chairman for the current year, an amendment moved by Dr. Sukhia, who said he was [illegible] applicant for the post, having been ruled out of order.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Chairman, Mr. F. M. Chinoy, the members speaking in very appreciative terms of his impartiality. Mr. Chinoy replied in suitable terms.

A imeeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. F. M. Chinoy being voted to the chair.

The first item on the Agenda was the appointment of a chairman for the year 1914-1915.

Sir Sassoon J. David moved that Mr. Cawasji Jehangir be appointed to the post. In support of his proposition, he said that as they were all aware, Mr. Cawasji had been at member of the Corporation for the last eleven years, and had served on the Standing Committee for the last three years with very great credit to himself, and he was sure that members would agree with him when he said that Mr. Cawasji always took a very keen and intelligent interest in all Municipal matters. He further ventured to say that Mr. Cawasji's qualifications were such as to mark him out as the fit and proper person for the chair. He was sure Mr. Cawasji would discharge his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Corporation and the public

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Batiwalla, who, while associating himself with all that had been said by Sir Sassoon, added that Mr. Cawasji's zeal for public service and his energy, ability and integrity had marked him out as a very fit chairman.

In supporting the proposition, Mr. N. V. Mandlik endorsed all the remarks of the two previous speakers, and observed that there might be several good candidates for the post but it was their duty to select the best man.

AN AMENDMENT.

Dr. Sukhia said that unfortunately for him he was one of the aspirants to the chair and he therefore laboured under a great disadvantage in speaking on this proposition. He wished to address the meeting not so much for himself but for the principle involved in such elections. He had nothing to say against Mr. Cawasji personally, and if Mr. Cawasji were elected chairman, he (the speaker) would loyally co-operate with him in the fulfilment of public duties. He was, however of opinion that such appointments should be governed by sound principles and seniority. Motives were imputed to him behind his back and he took this opportunity of refuting them, and at the same time observing that if people had the moral courage to say things to his face he would give his view of the matter. He repeated that he had nothing to urge against Mr. Cawasji personally, but he was thoroughly convinced that these appointments should be governed by the best traditions of the past.

He, therefore, moved as an amendment that in the opinion of the Standing Committee the appointment of Mr. Cawasji Jehangir was subversive of all good principles of justice, equity and fair play which were required in making such public appointments.

Mr. C. V. Mehta raised a point of order and observed that it was derogatory to the position of the Committee that members should bring forward such proposals.

In dealing with the point of order, the Chairman said that the point before them was the election of a chairman for the current year. A proposition was moved for the appointment of Mr. Cawasji Jehangir. Dr. Sukhia's proposition merely criticised the original proposition and dealt with extraneous matters, and did not aim at amending the proposition by proposing the name of any other member for the appointment. He, therefore, ruled the amendment out of order.

In putting Sir Sassoon's proposition to the note, the Chairman associated himself with all that had been said about Mr. Cawasji's qualifications for the Chairmanship and added that they all recognised his public spirit and his knowledge of civic affairs. He had no doubt that Mr. Cawasji would prove himself to be one of the best chairmen.

The proposition was then carried, the only dissentient being Dr. Sukhia.

MR. CAWASJI'S REPLY.

Mr. Cawasji then took the chair, amid cheers. He said he was very grateful to his colleagues for electing him to the chair, and was confident of their support and co-operation, including that of Dr. Sukhia, to enable him to carry out his duties successfully. He was sure that when the year was over, Dr. Sukhia would come forward to say that they had conscientiously discharged their duty to the City. He dil not claim that he was Committee for the past year and place on would be mistakes made in good faith and honestly and not of a set purpose. He was, sometimes, taunted with being an impatient member but he assured them that he would allow them the fullest and most exhaustive discussion of all important questions. He asked them, in return, to endeavour to confine themselves to the discussion of important financial questions and not to waste their time upon trivial matters.

THANKS TO RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Sir Sassoon David then moved "That the Standing Committee offer their best thanks to the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy for the very valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committe for the past year and place on record their appreciation of the zeal,, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office." Sir Sassoon said that Mr. Chinoy had won their gratitude by his devotion to duty and in worthily upholding the traditions of the chair. Mr. Chinoy's remarkable energy and knowledge had stood him in good stead, and in spite of his bad health he had stuck to his work and carried out the duties of the high office in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition. He said that Mr. Chinoy had fully deserved the vote of thanks. He was very patient and his rulings were just and satisfactory. He had done his duties not only in an extremely able, satisfactory and impartial manner, but he had evinced the keenest interest in all matters that came before them.

Mr. Choonilal Mehta, in supporting the proposition, said that Mr. Chinoy had fulfilled the high expectations formed of him, and had proved his claim to yet higher civic honours, which would he his in the future.

The Commissioner said that he could not allow the opportunity to pass without adding his personal testimony to the zeal and devotion which Mr. Chinoy, displayel in public duties. He had received great assistance from Mr. Chinoy, whose unfailing courtesy and indefatigable energy always, struck him most favourably. Mr. Chinoy saved no time or trouble when he had occasion to seek his help. Personally, he was very grateful to Mr. Chinoy for the help and information he hal always given him.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said they had had a most eventful year under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chinoy, as they had the highest surplus cash balance on record.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said that Mr. Chinoy had proved himself to be an ideal chairman.

Other members also spoke in appreciative language, and the proposition carried unanimously and with acclamation.

MR. CHINOY'S REPLY.

Mr. Chinoy, in acknowledging the thanks, said.

I thank you most sincerely for the very kindly manner in which you have given expression to your appreciation of the work done by me during the time I had the honour to be the Chairman of this Body. If I have succeeded in carrying out the duties of the office to your satisfaction, I assure you it is largely due to the kindly feeling and indulgence that you have invariably shown to me and to your hearty co-operation and support. I was, moreover, deeply touched by your kindness and courtesy to me during my illness, and return to you my sincere thanks.

The harmonious relations that have uniformly marked the Committee's proceedings have enabled us to go through the voluminous work in a business-like manner worthy of the Finance Committee of the Corporation, and I hope the same relations will be maintained in future. Gentlemen, we have a formidable agenda to go through, and I should not detain you longer, but before I conclude I should like to acknowledge my obligations to the distinguished officers who have successively held the office of Municipal Commissioner during the past year, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Crerar, and Mr. Clayton, and to our energetic Secretary, Mr. Masani. They have all lightened my work very considerably by the able manner in which they have placed the business before the Committee and by their valuable advice concerning the legality of cases and questions of procedure.

The Committee, after disposing of other business of a formal nature, adjourned.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

New Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee.

WHY SUFFER FROM HEADACHE?

READ THIS STATEMENT.

"I find Kephaldol tablets all you say. Each time they have cleared my headache off in a few minutes. I shall always keep them by me,"—Mrs. J. White, 21, Prince of Wales Avenue, Oxford-Road, Reading.

Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol has done the same for thousands and there is no case of Headache, Neuralgia, Neuritis, or any severe pain which it will not relieve and cure. Its effect is safe, certain, immediate, permanent. Kephaldol can be safely taken when nothing else can be tolerated. All Chemists and Kephaldol Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, sell it at Re. 1/—and Rs. 2/4/—. It is admitted to be by all who have used it, the ideal Pain-Reliever. 212?

POONA RACING.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

BIG MEETING ABOLISHED.

MR. GRAY'S SECRETARYSHIP.

A GREAT ORGANIZER.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Western India Turf Club, has published its 1914, Poona racing prospectus—a very carefully considered, comprehensive series of fifteen programmes most capably devised to meet the exigencies of racing in the Deccan capital. That it will not meet with universal approval goes without saying. What Indian racing prospectus ever did? The Arab dealers will growl and grumble at the number of closed events allotted to the quasi-amateur division, and will characterize the apportionment of Rs. 36,000 from the funds for the benefit of clubdom as a "party job." Punters will feel aggrieved that no pronouncement has been made in the General Conditions with regard to coupling up the horses in one stable on the Tote. And case-hardened racing shellbacks will resent the innovation, whereby the Executive appropriate the right of adjusting the weight allowance for inches in pony races, according to any standard which they may deem necessary, as unconstitutional,—an infringement of a racing statute which tradition holds as sacred and inviolable as the ancient rubrics of the Medes and Persians.

A CURIOUS INNOVATION.

Of course, this much must be said with regard to the latest venture on the part of the W. I. T. C. in the way of up-to-date racing legislation, the previlege it has now assigned to its Executive, by which this body is empowered to fix the inch allowance in any arbitrary way they like, is merely the thin end of the wedge, in reducing pony "terms" events to more or less the level of an ordinary handicap. Such being the case, why not abolish pony "terms" events altogether in favour of handicaps? Except that the new system may at times be calculated to favour one pony more than another, it is difficult to appreciate the advantages derivable from the change. The allowance by Rule of 12lbs. to the inch as framed years ago has proved by a long course of trial to have been a veritable inspiration in the way of bringing big and small ponies together when both are possessed of racing merit, and this new idea, if persevered with, is not only likely to create a good deal of confusion amongst the Arab community, but will at the same time breed a lot of heart-burning and discontent. The Club's Executive may yet regret the day, when they permitted themselves to be influenced to admit such an amendment.

REVIVAL OF 14-2 CLASS.

The resuscitation of the 14-2 pony class has obviously been suggested on the "scratch my back" principle to give the polo players, scattered over the various stations in India, an inducement to bring their cattle to Poona and ensure the success of the tournaments, which of recent years have been quite as much a feature of the Deccan season as the racing. "Give us some racing, and we'll provide the polo," say the polo division, and viewed in this light no one can cavil at the Club for reviving a class which in the past had proved a dead failure and had to be abandoned owing to the paucity of entries.

EXIT THE BIG MEETING.

It is very gratifying to note the official broom has at last got to work and swept away the ancient "big meeting" cobweb, by making a start at Poona, and it is to be hoped the same excellent procedure will be adopted when the next Bombay, prospectus comes up for discussion. With what grim determination this hoary relic was adhered to! and it is questionable whether any present day member of the Club has the foggiest notion as to how the "big meeting" came into being and the particulars of its past history. It puts one in mind of the story of the sentry, who was deputed about a hundred years ago to mount guard over a newly painted passage, which led up to an important part of a well-known official residence in London. The paint dried: the sentry still walked. Years rolled by, the walls crumbled away: the sentry still walked. The passage was dismantled, a spacious archway took its place, the sentry still walked, and it is said he is on guard to this day though no one knows what he is there for, but the tradition is maintained at all costs.

MR. CECIL GRAY'S SECRETARYSHIP

Reasons somewhat akin to the paint moral must have been the cause of the W. I. T. C. Stewards sticking so fast to the "big meeting" fiction, which for the past twenty-five years has had no meaning so far as this side of India is concerned. Years ago when the W. I. T. C. was not quite such a flourishing concern financially as at the present day, a few plucky sports would knock their heads together once a year and furbish up a prospectus for a three or four days fixture. If the expenses were balanced by the receipts it was as much as could be expected: everyone breathed freely and racing was shelved for another twelve months. This fixture constituted the "big meeting." Under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana some very successful "sky" meetings were occasionally run during the cold weather, and it was the great popularity and success of these little Saturday afternoon gatherings from which the idea of employing a paid secretary emanated, Mr. Cecil Gray, who was a prominent freight broker at the time, very sportingly agreeing to take up the appointment. How Mr. Gray managed by dogged energy and hard work to drag the affairs of the Club from impending bankruptcy and dissolution, to its present prosperous state is all a matter of recent history now, but its almost immediate triumph was entirely attributable to the masterly and judicious methods with which he exploited and carried on the "sky" meetings which had been successfully engineered by the Bombay Gymkhana for some time previous. Under the auspices of the W. I. T. C. these week-end meetings were soon raised to quite a dignified level and were hereafter known as Extras. The annual fixture, however, was still retained, and in distinction to the more informal "Extras" during their early stages, was known as the "big meeting." In ten years time these "Extras" had gained so much in public favour, and were accorded such whole-hearted support by racing owners, that there was little to choose, in a racing point of view, between any individual Extra day and the "big meeting," the only difference being, the big stakes were all crowded up into the latter session, a policy Mr. Gray adhered to up to the last. And it is possible the same policy might have been persisted in for years to come, had it not been commented on in the columns of the "Chronicle."

There are to be the usual 15 days racing at Poona, and the large prizes are judiciously distributed over the whole course. The value of the prizes in added money amounts to Rs. 3,01,000, in addition three cups are given, one valued at £100, and two at Rs. 1,000 each. The Western India Stakes carries Rs. 15,000, run on September 12th: the Aga Khan's Cup Rs. 10,000 and cup valued at £100, run on September 2nd the Trial Plate Rs. 12,000, run on August 26th the Poona Plate, Rs. 9,000, run on August 29th the Poona Derby. Rs. 8,000, run on August 26th the Arab Pony Derby, Rs. 4,500, run on September 2nd.

NEGLECTED BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow me to request the authorities concerned, through the medium of your valuable paper, how many more years they will require to put the French Bridge in order?

It is nearly four years since it has been closed for traffic. At the beginning Notice Boards were put up at both ends notifying to the public that the bridge was closed for traffic temporarily for 3 months for repairs. About the expiry of that period it was extended to six months or so. And after some time the notice boards were removed altogether and the public has been left entirely in the dark as to when the bridge is going to be completed. It looks no nearer completion and has been in the same state for months together without anybody's attending to the work.

Is it a wonder why the bridge should be in so much disfavour with the authorities that be? Is it because the City Improvement Trust had condemned it? So far as we know from past history, the credit of saving the bridge is due to the Municipality. Is it against etiquitte towards the sister institution that the work of repairs is allowed to drag on for so many years? Even the erection of the new bridge did not take so many years. Is it not a wonder that the work of putting an old bridge in repair should nearly take thrice as much time as is required for erecting a new bridge? Will the authorities concerned kindly take the public into their confidence by telling them as to when they should expect the work of repairs to be completed?

A Social Servant.

Bombay, April 1.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The Calcutta share market to-day, showed some activity in coal shares.

The transactions included:—

Coal, Bhalgora 25¼; Bokaro Ramgurh 11½; Basanti Oakdine 1½; Equitable (ord) 19; Lakurka 17¾; Muchiridih 6; Phoenix 2 1/8; Titulmuri 8¾.

Jute, Barnagore (ord) 64½; Kamarhatty (ord) 116.

Miscellaneous, Calcutta Steam 92; Calcutta Ide 11¼; Barasat Basirhat Light Railway 114 (small lot).

IMPROVEMENT OF SIMLA.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 1.

The following Communique has been issued:—The Government of India, in communication with the Government of the Punjab, have decided to appoint a committee representative of the two Governments to make recommendations for the further improvements of Simla. The Committee will consist of the following members:—President, the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter C.I.E., I.C.S. Members, Mr. M. Nethersole, the Hon. Major J.C. Robertson C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Mr. F. W. Johnston C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Mr. J.F. Connonlly I.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, the Hon. Mr. R.A. Mant, I.C.S., and Mr. E. Clarke.

Some important changes are to be made in the Reliefs. It was originally intended to keep the 10th Gurkhas and the 92nd. Punjabis in Eastern Bengal. The decision has now been come to allow the Gurkhas to return to Takda, while the 92nd, who have already had a hard time of it in Burma, will go to Benares, a station that has a great attraction for Indian troops. The 11th Rajputs from Dinapore will relieve the Gurkhas and the 22nd Punjabis now, at Benares, are down to relieve the 92nd. The 40th Pathans leave for Hongkong on or about the 17th April, and the 16th Rajputs from Jubbulpore are coming to Calcutta, as it has been definitely decided that the garrison here cannot be reduced.

CALCUTTA MURDER TRIAL.

WHERE THE PISTOLS CAME FROM.

MR. NORTON'S SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

At the Calcutta High Court Sessions, the trial of Nirmal Kanto Roy, accused in the police murder case, was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury. Mr. Norton resumed his address to the jury on behalf of the accused.

What is the charge which I have had to meet on behalf of this young boy? The charge said Mr. Norton is first, that of abetment under circumstances which stripped of all legal phraseology really mean, that I murdered the inspector. Secondly, that I have been guilty and am now standing my trial of having shot Ananta Teli under circumstances not of murder, because of that I have been acquitted by a previous jury, but of an offence which being short of murder is grave enough, namely, culpable homicide not amounting to murder. What is the story on which these two charges have been based? I submit that when you have heard the evidence at length. I am affraid I shall have to go through in detail. You will agree with me that at no stage of this case is there a single incident which can commend itself to you as being faithful, truthful and loyal. There is not a single link in this long chain resting at the one end in Sovabazar and at the other end in Musjid Bari Street, which has not been so shaken as to deprive it of any right to be credited by the jury. In touching upon these points, let me briefly relate what the story for the Crown is and what my defence with regard to it will be. In the first place I am not here to controvert the fact that there has been a murder of the Inspector. That is not my case. I do not deny it. There has been a brutal, gross and unpardonable murder of the Inspector and no one's sympathy goes out more fully to him brave as he was in the execution of his duties, representative as he was of those brave officers who carry their lives in their hands and have sacrificed their lives in the execution of their duty's to their country, than does the sympathy of the counsel for the defence.

The assertion that this boy was one of the two who assisted at the murder of the Inspector is false at the beginning, is false all through, and is false at the end. Nor do I deny that Ananta Teli was shot What the circumstances of his shooting were I do not know and I cannot be called upon to answer or explain. My case shortly is this, I am not the man. There again the issue will be are you satisfied upon the evidence before you that the identity of this boy has been clearly established beyond all reasonable doubt as to justify your launching his soul into eternity?

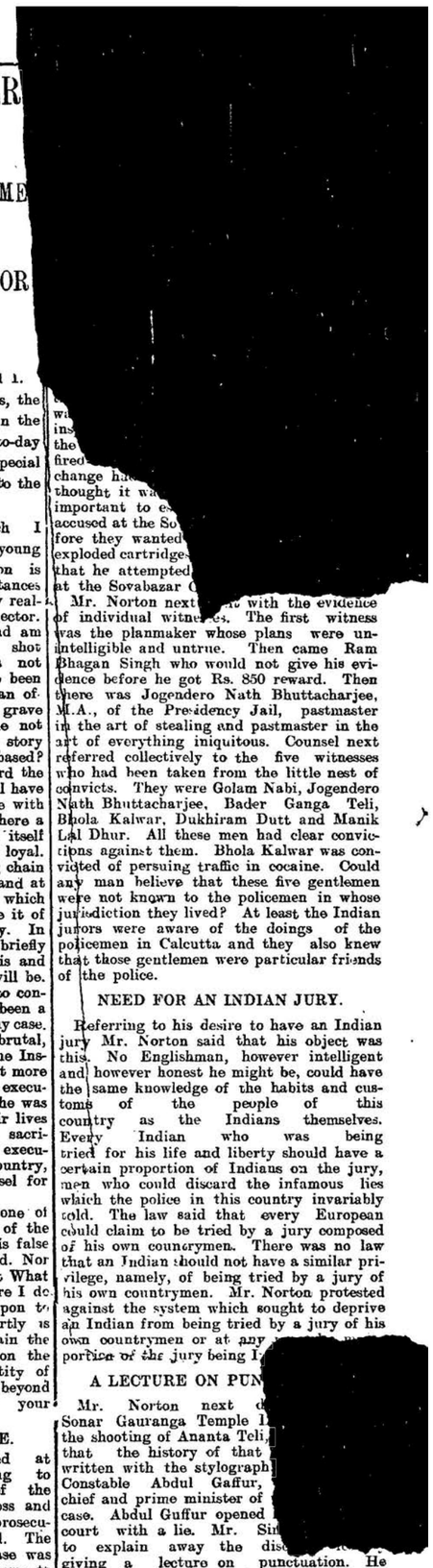
REWARDS FOR COWARDICE.

The evidence as to what, occurred at Musjid Bari Street, according to Mr. Sinha was the crux of the case. The word crux meant a cross and that was the cross on which the prosecution wanted to crucify the accused. The evidence on this portion of the case was so shaky that to ask the jurors to come to the conclusion on that evidence that the accused was arrested at Musjid Bari Street with a pistol in his hand was an insult to their intelligence. Nine witnesses had spoken to the search list at Musjid Bari Street, all of them except one had been rewarded. The amount of the rewards when divided equally among those eight men came up to Rs. 551 and Mr. Norton said, that was the value of the evidence of the search at Musjid Bari Street. The evidence of these nine men was, when the accused was deprived of his revolver the valiant policemen ran forward to arrest the accused, but before that they dared not approach him and these policemen were rewarded for their bravery. Counsel observed that they were rewarded because they were cowards as every policeman in Calcutta was. The evidence of these nine witnesses was, that in the search at Musjid Bari Street they found a revolver and two cartridges and nothing else. It was impossible that there could have been a search at Musjid Bari Street for at a later search they found a handkerchief, a bunch of keys and a four anna bit, these two things could not be reconciled. Every word uttered of the search at Musjid Bari Street was a perjury. If that was so, counsel was entitled to ask the jury to disbelieve the whole of the Musjid Bari Street incident.

Mr. Norton had not concluded when the Court rose.

WHERE THE PISTOL CAME FROM?

Mr. Norton called the attention of the jury to some further evidence to establish his proposition, which was not his case, that as a matter of fact this revolver was probably one which was picked up by Head Constable Gaffur and after the arrest of the accused was foisted upon him as the instrument by which they hoped to obtain the conviction of the accused for his alleged complicity in the murder of the inspector. There were two very important statements which he desired to call the attention of the jury more particularly to. The first was a statement by Inspector Mohendas that, when he was deputed by Mr. Walker on his second journey to go down to the Sovabazar Crossing and Musjid Bari Street to collect evidence, he went down several lanes up to the spot where Ananta was undoubtedly shot and having done that came back again. This meant that Mohendra had heard of the shooting of Ananta and had not heard of any pursuit south of the spot where Ananta was shot. Could the jury believe for a second that, if Mohendra had at that time been told the story which he had since deposed to in this court, namely, that Ananta had been shot in Sonar Gauranga Temple Lane, and that, from that point there had been a pursuit still further south, he would have com-



[illegible] with the evidence of individual witnesses. The first witness was the planmaker whose plans were unintelligible and untrue. Then came Ram Bhagan Singh who would not give his evidence before he got Rs. 850 reward. Then there was Jogendero Nath Bhuttacharjee, M.A., of the Presidency Jail, pastmaster in the art of stealing and pastmaster in the art of everything iniquitous. Counsel next referred collectively to the five witnesses who had been taken from the little nest of convicts. They were Golam Nabi, Jogendero Nath Bhuttacharjee, Bader Ganga Teli, Bhola Kalwar, Dukhiram Dutt and Manik Lal Dhur. All these men had clear convictions against them. Bhola Kalwar was convicted of persuing traffic in cocaine. Could any man believe that these five gentlemen were not known to the policemen in whose jurisdiction they lived? At least the Indian jurors were aware of the doings of the policemen in Calcutta and they also knew that those gentlemen were particular friends of the police.

NEED FOR AN INDIAN JURY.

Referring to his desire to have an Indian jury Mr. Norton said that his object was this. No Englishman, however intelligent and however honest he might be, could have the same knowledge of the habits and customs of the people of this country as the Indians themselves. Every Indian who was being tried for his life and liberty should have a certain proportion of Indians on the jury, men who could discard the infamous lies which the police in this country invariably told. The law said that every European could claim to be tried by a jury composed of his own countrymen. There was no law that an Indian should not have a similar privilege, namely, of being tried by a jury of his own countrymen. Mr. Norton protested against the system which sought to deprive an Indian from being tried by a jury of his own countrymen or at any [illegible] portion of the jury being I[illegible]

A LECTURE ON PUN[illegible]

Mr. Norton next d[illegible] Sonar Gauranga Temple l[illegible] the shooting of Ananta Teli, [illegible] that the history of that [illegible] written with the stylograph[illegible] Constable Abdul Gaffur, [illegible] chief and prime minister of [illegible] case. Abdul Guffur opened [illegible] court with a lie. Mr. Sin[illegible] to explain away the dis[illegible] giving a lecture on punctuation. He (Mr. Norton) did not hear the lecture, but he left his two learned juniors to absorb the lecture which had benefited the whole bar. The jury were asked for a connection among other things on the portion of a comma, a semicolon and a full stop in Mr. Swinhoe's notes. The question was, had there been a change of front in Abdul Gaffur's statement or not? The answer lay with the jury. Common sense suggested that Mr. Norton was entitled to bring to the notice of the jury the most important discrepancies in Abdul Gaffur's evidence, to show that Abdul Gaffur was a liar.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion, Mr. Norton said he had elicited and placed before the jury for their consideration a number of defects in the armour for the prosecution, all of which tended to show that he case was so full of reasonable doubt as to shake their confidence in its veracity to such an extent that they would not hang a man on evidence so full of doubt. Evidence must in their opinion be true. It was not sufficient in their opinion to say that the evidence might be true. Could the jury say, with their hands on their hearts, with the recollection of their solemn oath ringing in their ears that the evidence is true? Mr. Norton ventured to say that they could not. As honest men, they could not but come to the conclusion that this evidence was full of doubt. He claimed he had made out a case on behalf of his client for a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Norton next said that as counsel for the defence he was entitled to go outside the facts of the case. He asked the jury to discard from their minds what they had read about the discussion in the House of Commons wherein it was said that the system of trial by jury should be abolished in India. Counsel said it was a disgraceful attack on jury trial in India when this case was being tried in this court. That attack was due to the verdict of "not guilty" returned by the jury in this case and that was in consequence of the direction of His Lordship.

After Mr. Norton had concluded his address, His Lordship intimated that he would deliver his charge to-morrow.

THE ACCUSED'S RETRIAL.

Mr. Justice Stephen then delivered judgment on the point of law raised by the defence at the beginning of the trial as to whether the accused could be retried on lesser counts when once acquitted on major charges on the same facts and on the same evidence. His Lordship held that the accused be tried on charges of culpable homicide and abetment of murder although he was acquitted of the two charges of murder in a previous trial.

[redacted] on shore at 7 p.m., He had a [redacted] who brought him [redacted]. He then went [redacted] further alleged, he [redacted] and fired a shot [redacted] the side of the [redacted] an away and so also. The accused then went towards the [redacted] plainant serang, who, ran up to the Chief Officer's cabin and complained to him that the accused had been molesting the crew. The Chief Officer looked out of his door and saw the accused standing on the other side of the ship opposite his cabin door. He called out and asked him what the matter was but the latter made no reply and told the complainant to come near. The complainant refused to do so and the accused fired two shots very low down at the complainant's legs. The distance between the two was three feet. The complainant then grappled with the accused to take the revolver from his hand. The Third Officer came up, took the revolver from the accused and put him in the Chief Officer's room.

THE ACCUSED'S PLEA.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that while the ship was at Basra, the complainant serang and some others of the crew got drunk very often and gave him trouble. Once the complainant grabbed at him in the Captain's berth. He made a complaint to the British Consul, who told the Captain to log the complainant and the helmsman and mulct them in two and a half days' pay. He then asked the Consul if he could purchase a revolver for his own safety, otherwise he would have to leave the ship at Busra. Subsequently during the voyage to Bombay, the Chief Officer told him at the table that the complainant would have taken his life at Busra that night and that he would have his revenge for being fined. The steamer arrived in Bombay on the 20th March and the next day, the accused alleged, the Chief Officer was drunk the whole day. On the 22nd he (the accused) left the Chief Officer lying drunk in his cabin. He was disgusted and went ashore. There he got practically drunk, which had been the first occurrence in his case since he had been on this ship. The Basra affair was preying on his mind and he kept a revolver on his person. He did not take the [redacted] ashore. He went [redacted] p at 7 p.m. Nothing happ- [redacted] him and the tonyman. He [redacted] rds his berth. The alley- [redacted] about thirty feet long, was [redacted] as he walked along, someone [redacted] d pushed him. He thought [redacted] had been drunk like himself [redacted] to attack him. He opened [redacted] out his revolver and shot up [redacted] ngs a bit to scare away the [redacted] t he fired near his feet in the [redacted] two in the air, one along- side [redacted] he water and another through the other way. He saw two or three figures in the dark alley and followed them thinking that they were going to the forecastle to arm themselves. He then went into the forecastle and fired two shots near his feet. It was a sort of demonstration. The complainant rushed past him and two other men also rushed out. He thought he had frightened them enough if they meant to attack him. He then went towards the Chief Officer's room. He fancied he saw him. He did not hear him call out to him. He did not see the complainant until he came out and grappled with him. He kept the muzzle pointed down. He held the revolver at the same time and the shot went off. Before that he called the Third Officer because he thought the serang would shoot him or himself. The Third Officer came to his assistance and took the revolver from them. He (the accused) did not know that he had shot the complainant. The Third Officer took the revolver and the crew rushed to attack the accused. The accused then went to the Chief Officer's room to look for something to defend himself with. The Third Officer looked the door of the room and asked him to remain there.

The hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Tamapa Punji charged Ramaya Mangara, Koraga and Jacky with enticing away his wife and with abetment.

The complainant's case was that the first accused, with the aid of the other two accused enticed the complainant's wife to desert her husband and to go and stay with the third accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the complainant's wife deserted her husband owing to his cruel treatment.

Mr. A. Pais for the defence argued that the complainant and his wife, who were natives of South Canara, were governed by the "Aliya-Santhan" law, by which a son could not inherit his father's property. This was because, according to the custom prevailing in that country, a woman had perfect liberty to leave her husband at any time. Under these circumstances the marriage contracted by the parties could not be accepted in its legal sense.

His Worship acquitted the three accused.

Mr. P. C. Sen, Official Assignee and Official receiver, Chief Court, Lower Burma, has been appointed Administrator-General for Burma and also Official Trustee, Burma from April 1, 1904, the date on which the Administrator-Generals' Act, 1913, and the Official Trustees' Act, 1913, come into force.

BOMBAY BANKING CORPORATION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN CHARGE AGAINST MANAGER.

A WITNESS WHO BETRAYED HIMSELF

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Wednesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad the case in which Shudhar Krishna Kothavle, lately manager of the Bombay Banking Corporation stands charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of four hundis of the collective value of Rs. 10,000, and a receipt for Rs. 9,521, was further heard.

Mr. Velinker, barrister, instructed by Inspector Morris, conducted the prosecution.

The accused was not defended.

The complainant, Mir Sadendu Khan Baxi, further examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that after signing the document he went away, and did not receive any money on the hundis, which remained in the possession of Jerrywallah. He saw the accused at Jerrywallah's house about ten days latter said he had given two away already discounted earlier than Jerrywallah, but the later said he had given two away already for the purpose. He met the accused at the Bank a few days later, when he called with Mahomedbhoy Jerrywallah, who handed over the hundis to the accused, on which he asked that his receipt might be returned, which was promised two or three days after the hundis were discounted, when the whole matter would be settled. On the 30th of September he wrote a letter to the Bombay Banking Corporation, and after that called three or four times, but the Bank was closed and he could not see the accused. He then went and saw Bhaichand, who told him he had received the hundis from the accused, but could not sell them, upon which he (Bhaichand) returned them to the accused. He wrote to the agents of the Bank later, but did not see the accused. On the 19th of February, a man from the Official Liquidator called on him, and the next day he received a letter from that officer calling on him to pay a hundi for Rs. 2,500 which was due. Finding he had been defrauded, he wrote to the police, his first complaint being in respect of Rs. 2,500.

JERRYWALLAH'S EVIDENCE.

Mahamedbhoy Jerrywallah, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said he was a landed proprietor and knew the complainant Bhaichand in his presence introduced the accused to the complainant at the Bank. Bhaichand said in the hearing of the accused that he had arranged for a loan of Rs. 10,000, the arrangement being that out of the monies raised from discounting the hundis the Band should receive Rs. 5,000 and the complainant Rs. 5,000. Four hundis were signed by the complainant for Rs. 2,500 each which were then endorsed by the accused, and handed to him to be discounted. He then went away. The accused took the complainant's signature on a paper, which he said was a receipt for the hundis. He saw the accused five or six days later at his house, as the accused wanted to take the hundis back. He told the accused that he had given the hundis to be discounted, but he had not received them back when the accused called the next day. He called with the complainant on the accused a few days later, and he handed back the four hundis. The complainant asked for his receipt, but he said he would try to discount the hundis, and if successful would return the money, if not the receipt. After a few days the Bank closed. He called on Bhaichand but could not see him. Bhaichand called on him, when he gave him certain information. Complainant did not receive any money for his hundis.

MONEY DEALINGS WITH FRIENDS.

To the accused, he said that he did not know any English.

Magistrate: Then why did you interfere in this?

Witness: The complainant was my friend, and I did not like to have money dealings with my friends.

Replying to His Honour further, he said that he did not know the accused previous to the hundi transaction. He had known Bhaichand for five or six years. He went to Vijashankar to have the hundis discounted as Vijashankar had told him some days previously that he was prepared to lend money. He did not take in his hand the receipt complainant gave the accused at the time.

Bhaichand Manmohandas, examined by Mr. Velinkar, said that he was a broker, and knew the complainant. When he first met him eight or ten days before the hundi transactions, the complainant wanted to borrow some money, and he told him he would enquire and let him know. He went to the accused, and told him that the complainant wanted to borrow money, and the accused suggested that complainant should sign hundis for Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000 of which should go to the Bank and Rs. 5,000 to the complainant. He told Jerrywallah, and the complainant agreed. He took them to the Bank, where they saw the accused. The accused explained that Rs. 5,000 would be kept in the Bank at the complainant's credit, while the rest would be handed to complainant. He saw the complainant sign the receipt given for the hundis. The accused asked for the receipt on parting with the hundis, which were endorsed by the Bank, and receipts were also given. The signature was across an anna stamp on a printed piece of paper. There was no writing on the body of the receipt, nor did he notice any writing on the back.

"YOU BETRAY YOURSELF."

Mr. Velinkar: Do you know English?

Before the question could be translated witness answered: "No Sir."

Magistrate (to witness): You betray yourself.

Continuing witness said that he had seen the accused after that at the Bank and at Jerywallah's house. He heard the accused ask for the hundis if Jerrywallah had not discounted them but Jerywallah said that he had given them to a man named Dalal. He went some days after with the complainant and Jerriwallah to see the accused, where Jerrywallah returned the hundis. They asked for the receipt, but the accused said he would try to get the hundis discounted, and would return the receipt in case he was not successful. He tried to discount the hundis for the accused but failed. He asked the accused if he was going to return the receipt, but accused asked him to wait for a day, as he would personally endeavour to get the hundis and receipt. The accused said that he had cancelled both hundis and receipt. The complainant did not get any money from the accused when he signed the hundis. Some time after he met the accused, who asked him to settle the matter with the accused, and on his saying that the complainant would laugh at him, the accused gave him a letter.

The hearing was adjourned.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

LEGALITY OF COMPLAINT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar 31.

The Rajabazar Bomb Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at the Alipore sessions.

Mr. Pugh continuing his address for the Crown dealt with the seizure of various leaflets one of which extolled "the highly virtuous path of secret assassination." He said that the preservation of names in cypher conceiling identities and such acts showed that the accused were conspiring for some unlawful purpose.

Chandra Sekhar and Saroda immediately before their arrest had given false accounts of their movements, no explanation had been given by Saroda Ganesh and Chandra Sekhar as to why they had gone to Ghoshunker's room in the hotel.

Counsel suggested that Saroda was there to be the thrower of a bomb and the other two to accompany him to create a diversion.

Mr. Pugh next referred to the Delhi and Lahore bomb outrages and said, that fragments of the missiles showed that they were identical with the parts seized at the Hotel.

Counsel for accused asked if accused were charged with conspiring to make the bombs referred to by Mr. Pugh Mr. Pugh replied that he might suggest that the conspiracy extended to those bombs.

After further argument, Mr. S. K. Sen for the accused argued his preliminary objection in connection with the complaint under Section 120 B as being bad in law. What it amounted to was, he said, that the complaint was made under the Explosives Act, whereas the process was granted under the Conspiracy Act.

Mr. Chatterjee for the Crown submitted, that Mr. Sen's argument with regard to the legality of the complaint was erroneous. Mr. Pugh also spoke on behalf of the Crown and after Mr. Sen's reply the judge reserved his decision on the points raised.

SAUGOR MURDER APPEAL.

CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 1.

Messrs. Stanyon and Hallifax, additional Judicial Commissioners, have delivered judgment in the appeals of one Thakat Singh, a wealthy malguzar in Saugor District and others, named Raghubirprasad, Dhansha, Burekhan, Kanhoo and Lalkhan who murdered one Dhan Singh and attempted to murder his brother Bhan Sing while they were asleep in a field supposing them to be the mischievous persons of the village.

The Judges upheld the convictions by the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore who sentenced the principal accused to capital punishment and the other accused, except Raghubirprasad, to be transported for life. As regards Raghubirprasad's conviction and sentence Mr. Hallifax differed from Mr. Stanyon who is in favour of his acquittal. Raghubirprasad's appeal will be sent to a third judge for decision.

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MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY.

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The Hon. Secretary of the Calcutta General Hospital has issued a warning to the public that a swindler is going about with a forged document professing to come from the Bishop of Calcutta asking for subscriptions to the General Hospital Chapel Building Fund. No such document has been put out by the Bishop, and if any such appeal should be presented to any one he would do a public service by handing the impostor over to the police.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A WARRANT CANCELLED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

RE SHESHMAL HANSRAJ AND OTHERS, INSOLVENTS.

On 25th October 1913, five persons were adjudicated insolvents and amongst them were Sheshmal Hansraj and Hakmichand Hansraj. All there people carried on business in glass bangles and on the 27th October, a warrant was obtained against Hakamchand. The warrant, however, against Hakamchand was cancelled by consent. Sheshmal before his insolvency had gone upcountry to collect outstandings, and had taken his books of account with him. When he came down to Bombay he did not account for the outstandings, and did not produce his account books before the Official Assignee. On the 10th March a warrant was issued against Sheshmal by Mr. Justice Macleod at the instance of Messrs. D. Modi and Co. on the ground that he had spirited away books of account (order under secs. 24 (3). 34 (a & b) and disposed of goods on the eve of his insolvency. On the 16th March a notice was taken out by the insolvent Sheshmal for cancellation of the warrant of the 10th March.

The Advocate-General appeared for Messrs. D. Modi and Co. to show cause against the notice of motion of the 16th March.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvent in support of the notice of motion.

The Advocate-General stated the facts and said that the warrant should not be cancelled as Sheshmal had not accounted for a single pie.

Mr. Davar submitted that Messrs. D. Modi and Co. were creditors for Rs. 6.000 only, and they wanted to put a screw on Sheshmal as they wanted a present of Rs. 1.000 from him. On failure to get that, they told him that they would get him into trouble, and this was what they did. Sheshmal was in Bombay till the 10th March.

His Lordships passed an order cancelling the warrant, on Shestmal's undertaking not to leave the jurisdiction of the Court till the disposal of this matter in insolvency. Costs were reserved till after the public examination of the insolvent.

Solicitors for D. Modi and Co: Messrs. Madhaoji. Kamdar and Chotubhai.

Solicitors for the insolvent: Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MUCH PAWNED ORNAMENTS.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

RANGNATH RAMCHANDRA *v.* BHAGIRATHI BAI AND ANOTHER.

This was a civil extraordinary application made to the High Court to set aside the decree of Mr. Bhadbhade, First Class Sub-Judge with Small Cause powers, at Poona.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—This was a suit brought by plaintiff in the Small Cause Court at Poona to recover from the defendants ornaments deposited by him with one Keshav, deceased husband of the first defendant or Rs. 450 as their value. The first defendant, though duly served, was absent, and did not contest the suit. The second defendant pleaded that the ornaments had been pledged to him for Rs. 400 by Keshav, who held the same as a pledge from the plaintiff. The Court found that the ornaments were pledged by the plaintiff to Keshav who repledged it to the second defendant and therefore ordered that plaintiff, do pay Rs. 400 with interest to the defendant and recover the ornaments from him. The plaintiff applied to the High Court to set aside this decision.

Mr. B. V. Vidwans, for the applicant, contended that the decree was bad, as no evidence whatever had been adduced to prove that plaintiff had pledged the ornaments to Keshav. The first defendant Keshav's widow, did not contest the suit at all. Then again, there was no finding as to for what amount the ornaments were pledged to Keshav by plaintiff. If there were any, and the amount specified, then the plaintiff was liable to pay only such amount before redemption, and the amount due to defendant No. 2 by defendant No. 1.

Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the opponent.

Their Lordships discharged the rule with costs, observing that they did not wish to say anything on the question as to the rights of a person who takes as a pledge property from another who himself is a pawnee. It was not part of their Lordship's duty to interfere in Small Cause suits unless there was cogent reason to say that justice had been miscarried.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

GOVAL GEMABHAI HARIBHAI AND TWENTY-TWO OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application for transfer made to the High Court by Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. R. W. Desai, on behalf of the accused-applicants.

The facts of this case were fully reported when their Lordships granted the rule.

The applicants are residents of Sunderiana, a village belonging to the Limbdi State. The complainant, Moka Dada, is an inhabitant of the same village. He had unlawfully encroached upon the village lands, which he was forced to relinquish by the villagers and the lands were given to another holder. Then Moka Dada went to the Talukdari Settlement Officer and complained that he had been illegally dispossessed of his lands by about 30 men of the Limbdi State, who had come armed with sticks. The Talukdari Settlement Officer accepted the complaint, and sent it to the District Superintendent of Police for inquiry. The Police Sub-Inspecor commenced enquiries at Sunderiana on the 2nd August, 1913, where for the first time the complainant gave the names of the applicants as the accused persons. The Sub-Inspector did not submit his report of the alleged offence to the Magistrate till the 2nd December. However on the 3rd December, he arrested all the twenty-two petitioners, and sent them to the First Class Magistrate at Dhanduka, charging them with offences under sections 147, 148, 348, 440 and 447 of the Indian Penal Code. The applicants then applied for bail, but the Magistrate declined to release the applicants on bail, on the ground that the offence under section 440 was a non-bailable offence. On the 14th January, 1914, after the charges had been framed, the petitioners had to be removed in Police custody to Dhandhuka from Ranpur where the trial was to go on and a request was made to the Magistrate that the applicants might be allowed to travel the 18 miles from Ranpur to Dhandhuka in carts provided by them, but this request was refused, on the 29th January, 1914, when the trial had been fixed to take place at Ranpur and the applicants were to be taken from Dhanduka to Ranpur a similar application was made and was refused, and on both the occasions the applicants were made to walk all the 18 miles from Dhandukha to Ranpur and *vice versa*. The applicannts therefore asked the High Court to transfer their case to some other Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments of counsel, rejected the application.

Lady Willingdon at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel.

IGATPURI RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE SUIT.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS GRANTED.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

N. F. MARKER *v.* HORMUSHAH D. PATEL AND ANOTHER.

This was a criminal application for revision made to the High Court by Mr. Inverarity to grant a stay of proceedings.

The petitioner, N. F. Marker, was Secretary of the Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society. He was also a creditor of the Society for more than ten thousand rupees advanced for the purpose of its business. After his resignation the directors promised to settle his claim. Then the opponent, Hormushah, who has been on terms of bitter enmity with the petitioner, purchased a share or two in the society and became the Managing Director. As the petitioner's claims were not settled he filed a suit in the Bombay Small Causes Court which was opposed on allegations of misappropriation and breach of trust, whereupon the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court asked the opponents to file their suit. The opponents then filed a suit in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Nasik. After the suit had been filed the opponents selected some petty items of the claim and lodged complaints in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Igatpuri, charging the petitioner with breach of trust. All the charges before the Magistrate were also the subject matter of the civil suit. The Civil Court decided that the suit brought by the opponents was false, that none of the items of claim were proved and in consequence the suit was dismissed. When the criminal case came on for hearing the petitioner produced the judgment in the civil suit and prayed that under the circumstances of the case the petitioner should be discharged. The Magistrate held that the judgment was inadmissible and irrelevant, and rejected the petitioner's application. The petitioner then applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction.

After hearing arguments of counsel and the Government pleader, their Lordships ordered that the criminal proceedings be stayed during the pendency of the civil proceedings taken by way of appeal in the High Court.

Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the applicant, and Mr. K Kovaji appeared for the opponents.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN RE ABDUL HUSSEIN AHMEDALY INSOLVENT.

Adamji Rajbhai, a creditor, had applied for a rule nisi against the insolvents praying that an inventory should be taken of his brass factory situate at Bhendy Bazar and he (the insolvent) should be called upon to show cause why his brass factory should not be attached by the Official Assignee on behalf of the creditors. The rule was granted on the 6th March, 1914, and was argued before his Lordship yesterday morning.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla appeared for the insolvent to show cause against the *rule nisi* of the 6th March, while Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the petitioning creditor in support of the rule.

The undisputed facts are that the insolvent had applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act in August 1889. He got his personal discharge on 1st August, 1900. His liabilities amounted to a sum of Rs. 34,680-5-0, and judgment was entered against him in favour of the Official Assignee for that sum. Through some oversight the insolvent had failed to obtain his final discharge. The rule was taken out on 6th March by Adamji Rajbhai who alleged that the insolvent had concealed at the time of his insolvency as far back as 1889, that he had a brass factory. He further alleged that in a small cause court suit, No. 778, of 1913, the suit was filed by the insolvent himself as owner of the shop against his two nephews to recover from them a sum of Rs. 1,594-8-9 due on adjusted account regarding their share in the said shop. Under the circumstances above stated, Adamji Rajbhai prayed that the Court should hold that the brass factory belonged to the insolvent, and that an order authorising the Official Assignee to attach the said shop in execution of the creditor's debts should be passed.

The insolvent, in his affidavit, stated the shop did not belong to him. It was purchased by his son in 1905 for Rs. 500. The Small Cause Court suit was filed by his son against his two nephews for sums due on factory account, but for the sake of convenience the suit was filed by him in his name. Besides the brass factory was not worth Rs. 7,000, as alleged by the creditor. He submitted, therefore, that the rule should be discharged with costs.

Mr. Jafferbhoy (for the insolvent) after reading the affidavits of his client and Mahomed Husein Abdul Husein, a son of the insolvent., stated that the nephews against whom the suit was filed were irritated and the present proceedings were really initiated by them. The only thing the creditor relied on was the proceedings in the Small Cause Court suit. The insolvent had filed the suit in his name for the sake of convenience. Granting that a *prima facie* case had been made out that the shop belonged to him, his Lordship should exercise his discretion under section 86 of the Insolvency Act and see whether the order would be for the benefit of the general body of creditors. The shop was worth Rs. 300, and could not possibly satisfy debts of Rs. 34,000 and odd. He submitted, that the shop should not be attached the attachment being not reasonable and proper under the circumstances.

Mr. Bahadurji, (for the creditor), submitted that the materials sufficiently established that the shop belonged to the insolvent. At the time of the insolvency he was carrying on the shop. All he claimed was the insolvent's interest in the shop. The insolvent had obtained a decree against the minor nephew for Rs. 1,500. That showed there were outstandings worth more than Rs. 2,000. He, therefore submitted that the rule should be made absolute.

His Lordship, in the course of his order, said that the insolvent obtained his personal discharge so far back as 1st August 1900, and it was alleged that he was then in possesion of the shop and he concealed the same from the Official Assignee. He was far from satisfied that this was an application made *bona fide* in the interests of the general body of creditors. Under section 86 he would exercise his discretion. The question as to ownership of the shop could not be decided on affidavits, having regard to the lapse of 14 years. His Lordship directed the Official Assignee to file a suit to establish that the shop was the property of the insolvent. The rule was discharged with costs, unless the Official Assignee filed a suit to establish that the shop was the insolvent's within a forthnight. In that case costs would be reserved and would be dealt with after the result of the suit.

Solicitors for insolvent: Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co.

Solicitors for petitioning creditor:—Patel and Ezekiel.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 2ND APRIL 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshah D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Work is over.

For Dismissal.

48-13—Dhanjishaw & B R D Sethna *v.* Bai Suvati alias Jamnabai & anr Sunderdas & Co.

For Further Directions & Costs on Special Comr's Further Report.

967-09—Raghavaya N Co. Mahomed Miberally & ors v. Khatao Keshow Edg. G W & Co.

For Further directions & costs on Comm's Report.

51-93—Mirza M & M for paupers Halimabai & anr v. Amirbibi widow & ors Mulji & Th. Ty D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

424-13—Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

Testamentary Suit

17-13—Bick M R & Co Kanji Allarakhia v. Saffamalli Versi Lalji & ors Tyabji D & Co Part heard Shamrao M & H.

LONG CAUSES.

3-13—Daph F & D Dayabhai Panachand v. Raichand Ghella & ors Mehta & D.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaviram Lachminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand and Co Moreshwar Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matubhai J & M.

604-13—Madhowji K and C Bai Jivkore widow v. Nayabhai Premchand Edgelow G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabjee D and Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

112-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Manilal Nanji Ludha & anr. v. Teppa Roopa Little & Co.

184-14—Ardeshir H D & Co The Central Bank of India Ld & anr v. Damodhar Balwant Joshi Sabnis & G.

Sect 731-27983-12—Daph F & D Hirji Mulji & anr v. Punja Jairam Madh K & C.

1106-12—Mulji & Th Fazulbhai Peir Mahomed v. Sale Mahomed Peir Mahomed Matubhai J & M.

393-13—Hirlal & Co. Eslias Haji Ahmed v. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Esmail Shet Shroff D & D.

813-13—Bicknell M R Esmailji Mulla Vullubhai v. Maneckbai widow & ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd v. Haridas Assanand & Sons a firm Bhai K & G.

1122-12—Manchurshaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v. Messrs. Harmusji Ruttonji Oomregar & Co a firm Jehangir & S.

837-13—Sabnis & G. Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jeh G & B.

1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co

655-12—Bhai K & G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gaffer & ors Bick N R & Co. Ty D & Co Payne & Co. *

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm & ors Shroff W & D.

45-14—Jam R & D Magana Nursey v. Rajanna Nursee & ors Mehta & D.

1149-13—J A Valles Arona Domingo Marianda & anr v. Joaquinve Vincente Pinto & anr Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing & final disposal.
Long Causes.

1145-12—Mulla & Mulla Pandooji Rowji v. Geacomo Bettovi & anr. Bicknell M R & Co.

929-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagor & anr. Laph. F & D Amem & D Part Heard 2-2-13.

For hearing on exceptions to Commr's Report.

281-11—Ragh. N & Co Bai Mithabhai widow v. Mulji Sunderji & ors. Mulla & M Un. P & P.

Short Cause.

5-14—Matu J & M The Bombay Banking Co Ld v. Laxmidas Nagardas Shroff & anr.

Long Cause.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co. as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

560-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kallianji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

For Dismissal.

65-13—Nadirshaw & D Mahomed Husein bin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Vachha & Co Soonderdas & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

368-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Ruttonji Dosabhoy Curame.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co. Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai widow & ors D J Mantri Khunderao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H D & Co Little & Co Man H M & Co Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

703-13—Crawford B & Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shroff D & D Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

652-13—Amin & D (for a pauper) Nandlal Khushalji v. Bai Navivahu widow Madhowji K & C.

234-14—Matubhai J & M, Mathurdas Cullianji & ors v. Maneckbai widow Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Long Causes.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

235-07—Patell and Ez, Jai Kissondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.

693-13—Matu J & M Virji Jetha & Co a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur S A Tyabji Sabnis & G.

1126-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Bai Poorbai Widow v. Damji Hirji alias Jetha and anr. Captain and V.

106-13—Madhowji K & C R D Sathna v. Tyabali Alljibhai & ors. Edgelow G W & Co Motichand & D.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Bala a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co. a firm & anr Madh K & C Mirza M & M.

997-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Alexander J Agabeg & person.

1122-13—Jehangir M & S Emma widow & v. Mahomedalli Rasoolji & Daphtary F & D. Payne and Co

1109-13—Captain & V Jafferbhai Dattoo homed Cassum Dharamsey Matubhai J & M Jehangir M &

953-13—Mulji K & Th Shaik Oosman Karim v. Gulamally Noor Ma Mathubhai J & M.

1125-13—Matubhai J & M Sulleman Hass Mahomed Yoosuf Haji Esmail Payne & Co Little and Co.

321-10—Matubhai J & M Heerji J & M Jaitha & Co a firm v. Jivraj and ors.

977-12—Motichand & D Messrs Maganlal chand a firm v. Ahmerchand chand & anr Amin & D.

1186-13—Mulla & M Lakhmidae Pragji v. das Bhimji Captain & V.

9-14—Payne & Co Deoram Keshowji Mistr v. Nanabhoy Govind Chitre Purnand & Co.

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT SATARA.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

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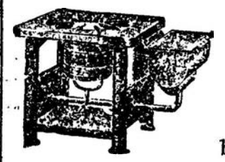

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DOMAIN.

BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

is, without any milk of human kindness," etc. See that same man in their own home surrounded by his family, entertaining guests in a genial friendly manner, laughing and cracking jokes with his children, kindly, considerate of his domestic staff, etc;—every one that knows that side of him say: "What a delightful kindly man" he is, and how full of kindness to those around him! Both verdicts are absolutely true, but the business side has been a mask. A mask he considers it necessary to wear where business matters have only to be considered, and where only by keeping every one up to a stern sense of duty can he hope to make a success of life from a worldly point of view. Geniality and hilarity would be out of place in an office, so he schools himself to wear a business mask, which he is only too pleased to lay aside as soon as he reaches the privacy of his own home, when he can relax into what are really his characteristics.

OUR DOUBLE—FACE.

Sometimes we allow ourselves to relax too much in the privacy of our home, and show characterisitics which are very different to those we show outside it, and which often cause trouble and heart-burning, when by the exercise of a little self-control, the whole atmosphere of the home would be made what it should be. One disagreeable member of a family or community, or even of a ship's passenger crowd can make things unpleasant for the rest. Shakespeare says: "To thine own self be true. And it must follow as the night the day, thou canst

INGENIOUS MEN'S COSTUMES.

An unusually fat, very fat young man—the result of enteric—got himself up as a most successful nurse maid in blue, with a apron and cap, set on a magnificent golden wig, with a big bun on the neck. He brought in with him a young man dressed as a child in short blue silk frock, socks and shoe with blue rosettes, and a lace bonnet with big rosettes of blue at the ears. It was nearly "killingly" funny, and the whole saloon was in a hum of laughter. Another man was got up as a burglar with mask, dark lantern, sack of tools, and India half way to the knee behind or fastened at the side well below the waist with enormous barbaric looking buckles, clasps or ornaments as big as small tea saucers! It is quite entertaining to see the constant change and variety, and one wonders what the extent of the baggage must be that supplies so large and constant a change.

A DISTINGUISHED PASSENGER.

In 1910 we went Home with the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Maharanee, two princesses, two princes and various relatives. The younger princess was a flapper with a big bow sticking beyond each ear. She is now on board and married to a Mr. Mander and has her maid and small King Charles spaniel with her. She generally dresses in European costume, but sometimes of an evening dons the most lovely sarees and beautiful jewels, and there are no two opinion that she looks far nicer in the sarees. She speaks perfect English of course, and is quite up to date, smoking her cigarette and shipping her coffee in the divan after each meal. This divan is a capital arrangement divided from the Music Saloon by the Companions and almost forming part of it. There are plenty of writing and bridge tables in it, so men and ladies alike can indulge in their favourite weed there as they write or play cards. This ship, the "Maloja" is really a magnificent vessel, and though so large with any amount of deck space, is very fairly crowded with chairs of all shapes and sizes, some being almost as large as chesterfield couches—tables too of all sizes We hear a hundred more are to come on at Aden, and I suppose we shall notice little difference except in the "mealing"; there are to be double meals we hear. There was very little vibration, which was very marked and almost unhearable on the "Moldavia." It certainly is very wonderful to see what a pitch of size and confort ships are being brought to, and in spite of the speed the great driving machines go so smoothly we are not incommoded by them at all. And yet many people find much to grumble at.

An expenditure of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for in the Madras Provincial Budget for the ensuing official year towards the compilation of a Malayalam dictionary. A much larger amount, over a lakh of rupees, was spent on a Tamil lexicon.

LATEST SPRING FASHIONS.

Bunchy" Basques on the French Stage.

(Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News.")

not then be false to any man." Our king of poets evidently believed that our real me worth while to strive to be best self, me worth while to strive to be true to our best self, and we shall end in making our real self our best self. Did you ever read that extraordinarily powerful and enthralling story: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?" If you have not, do so at the earliest opportunity. It is a sort of allekind-hearted, upright man, indulged himself in letting his worst wicked self have the upper hand, when he became Mr. Hyde. At first he found no difficulty in returning to his best self, but as time wore on he found it less and less easy, until at last his wicked self dominated him entirely and there was no longer a Dr. Jekyll. "Overcome evil with good;" yes, if you don't ever strive to improve and reach higher planes, you will inevitably go back. I came upon this little poem in a magazine which pleased me so much that I cut it out and I think it is very applic to the subject under discussion:—

You'd be surprised, I'm sure to know
How far a little word can go;
How many miles it runs away,
Up hill and down, a single day.
What any wise thing it can tell,
What any simple ones as well.
How very busy, brave and true.
How very false, and lazy too.
So take good care before that word,
By anybody else is heard,
That it shall truly worthy be,
To join a happy company,
Of helpful words that march with grace,
And bear sweet sunshine in the face.

SHIPBOARD PLEASURES.

Only a week and a day from Bombay and we are anchored off Suez in the bluest of turquoise-blue water, with hundreds of white gulls circling round and the rich, red-brown of the high cliffs near making a contrasting back ground. And such champagny air too! and a sun one can take a bath in without fear of a sunstroke. It seems so good to sit and bask in it. Numbers of the passengers are American, and a goodly number scurried off to go by train to Cairo and rejoin the ship at Port Said, but we Indians want rest and are content to have the dolce-far-minte life of ship board. We have had a most successful Gymkhana, a Concert and a Fancy Dress Ball. It is always really wonderful what ingenuity and cleverness is displayed in making these dresses out of nothing. Three charming ladies' dresses made with the aid of silver-studded evening scarves were very successful. A Butterfly—the whole dress, very narrow at the feet made of white and silver-big black net wings fitted on to a black velvet body, from neck to waist—the head bound with black with high upstanding black autinnar in the front. The second was a Spanish lady—a black dress with a black and silver—big black net wings fitted on to a round and over the hips—a lace mantillo, a high comb and a big red rose over one ear completed a most attractive costume suiting the wearer admirably. The third was a Turkish lady, with pink silk, full, ankle-length trousers of pink silk, covered by a long tunic or white and silver—a waist swathing of the pink, and a head covering of the same, bound by a glittering fillet and carried over the lower part of the face. These three struck me as all worth consideration for those in search of new ideas for Fancy Dress Ball. One very tall, slender, girl went as a lighted cigar! The swathed dress of brown filmy material—a waist swathing of orange—the head dress of bright red paper or gauze with an electric light hidden in it; a necklace of matches and shoulder knots of cigars forming a big star. The men's costumes were extremely good.

FASHIONS IN DRESSES.

The dressing is very wonderful, some of the girls changing four times a day into the most astonishing costumes, preparing us for those we shall see in London and Paris. They all seem designed to enlarge and accentuate the size of the tores from bust to the knees which the skirt or continuation, assumes the narrowest and scantiest proportions, as does the apology for the bodice. I fail to see the least charm, elegance or utility in these freak costumes, which so successfully disguise any sort of figure the wearer may have that she might have none. The colours are mostly vivid but very beautiful, delicious shades of rosy pink, and vivid, yet soft, greens and purples. A knitted silken coat seems *de reguer* of the colour of each hat or costumes, one lady having worn already five different coloured ones. Also waist swathings of barbaric looking fabrics are much in evidence, sometimes finishing with a huge bow right across the front below the waist with a long flat end hanging in the middle to the knee, or with an up right bow to one shoulder at the back, with a short flat end rubber boots. In the middle of dinner he suddenly made off with two cruet stands, with a steward chasing after him! The man who took first prize for costumes not made on board was absolutely inimitable as a "Lascar". I never saw anything better carried out or acted, and there was huge amusement over his having thoroughly taken in two men in the Smoking Room. He stood outside rubbing the brass of the window salaaming Sir Thomas Lipton sitting just inside who at first was a bit irritated but finally tipped him a shilling! Then the man came inside and began rubbing the brass ash trays to the indignation of an irascible Army man, who called for the steward to "turn this creature out"—he's either mad or drunk"! As he passed the Captain's table he salaamed the Captain, and in the middle of the dinner he was chased out of the saloon by a "Quarter Master" and ran up into the Music Saloon and shoved down one of the pillars in a most realistic way. Two men made a most clever elephant and altogether the costumes showed great ingenuity.

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„ Empress Sweet, Fintage 1884	5	4
Stravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ White do. do.	3	0
Port Wine, White old dry	1	14
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
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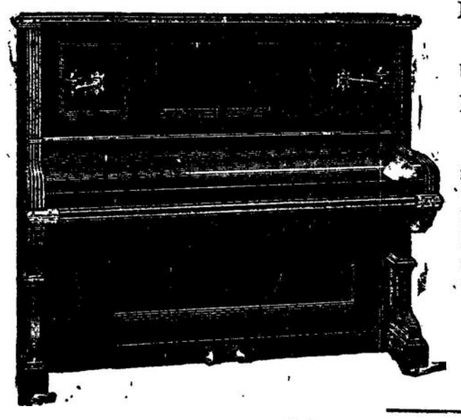

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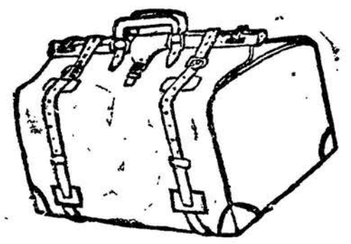

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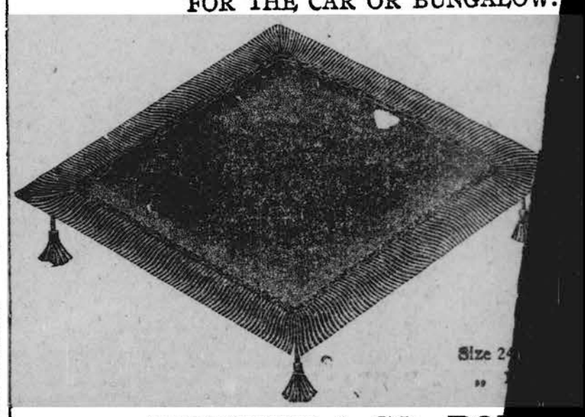

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